The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 478. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED .... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Last Week of the highly successful engagement of the Irish Comedian, Mr. JOHN DREW,
Who is received nightly by crowded and delighted audiences.
On This MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the Drama, in 3 acts, entitled
ALINE, THE ROSE OF KILLARNEY.
David O'Leary - Mr John Drew.
Farmer Robert Lawber - Mr Frank Huntley.
Aline - Miss Sarah Thorne.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce, in Two Acts, by Bayle Barnard, Esq., of
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan - Mr. John Drew.
Charles Rivers - Mr. Walter Baynham.
Doctor Banks - Mr. Byng.
Mrs. Montague - Mrs. C. H. Stephenson.
Mrs. Banks - Mrs. Munro.
Betty - Mrs. B. Brock.
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN will make their First Appearance on Saturday next in Shakspere's Play of "The Merchant of Venice."
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 15th,
FIRST BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN DREW
In Dublin, being positively
HIS LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE.
Prior to his appearing at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London.
ST. PATRICK'S EVE,
and other Entertainments.

IF this should meet the eye of "W. T.," he is requested to communicate with his friend "W. H."

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on To-morrow, TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.
The Committee appointed at the Meeting in REYNOLDS' Hotel, held their first meeting in Mr. GUINNESS' House, on Saturday—
Present—The Ven. Archdeacon of Dublin (Chairman), Rev Dr Urwick, Sir Edward Grogan, Bart, M P; Rev J W Dalton, B L Guinness, Esq; R Allen, Esq; Hugh E C Childers, Esq, M P; A Parker, Esq; R R Alexander, Esq; A Ferrier, Esq.
When a copy of the circular issued by the London Committee, and of other documents on the subject, were laid before them by H C E Childers and R R Alexander, Esqrs, who visited this country as a deputation from the London Committee, when it was
Resolved—"That a circular letter soliciting subscriptions in aid of the funds for the relief of the suffering Christians in Syria, be prepared and issued."
And, it having been announced that arrangements had already been made for Public Meetings in the Rev Mr. DAY's School-house, and in Monkstown, and also in the Rev Dr URWICK's School, a resolution was adopted—
"That, considering the pressing nature of the case, immediate steps be taken to obtain convenient places for meeting on south side of Dublin."
The subscriptions already amount to about £600.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.
A PUBLIC MEETING will (D.V.) be held on behalf of the above Fund, at ST. MATTHIAS' SCHOOLHOUSE, ADELAIDE-ROAD, on This MONDAY, the 12th inst, when H. EARDLEY CHILDERS, Esq., M.P., and R. R. ALEXANDER, Esq., the Deputation from the London Committee, will attend. Statements of the sufferings of the people in Syria, and of their claims on general sympathy, will be given.
Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock, by Sir E. GROGAN, Bart., M.P.
A Collection will be made after the meeting.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.
A PUBLIC MEETING will (D.V.) be held on behalf of the above Fund, on To-morrow, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, in the INFANT SCHOOL-HOUSE, CUMBERLAND-STREET, Monkstown, when H. EARDLEY CHILDERS, Esq., M.P., and R. R. ALEXANDER, Esq., the Deputation from the London Committee, will attend. Statements of the sufferings of the people in Syria, and of their claims on general sympathy, will be given.
Chair to be taken at half-past 2 o'clock.
A Collection will be made after the meeting.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.
A PUBLIC MEETING will (D.V.) be held in behalf of the above Fund, on WEDNESDAY next, in YORK-STREET CHAPEL, when H. EARDLEY CHILDERS, Esq., M.P., and R. R. ALEXANDER, Esq., the Deputation from the London Committee, will attend, and give statements of the sufferings of the people in Syria, and of their claims on our general sympathy.
Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.
A Collection will be made for the object.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE V. THE REVDS. DR. MILLER, VICAR OF BELFAST, AND S. G. POTTER, INCUMBENT OF STRATFORD-ON-SLANEY, DIOCESE OF LEIGHLIN.
It is sufficiently known, through the medium of the public journals, under what circumstances legal proceedings have been instituted by the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, against the well-known and deservedly respected clergymen of our Church named above.
The simple fact in the case is, that the Rev. Dr. Miller invited the Rev. S. G. Potter to preach in his church in Belfast on 12th August, and in aid of the Ballysillan Church Fund.
The Bishop issued an inhibition against Mr. Potter's preaching in Dr. Miller's Church. The latter, conceiving that he had ample and entire control over his own pulpit, to open it to any lawfully-ordained minister of our Church, of sound doctrine, of exemplary life, and of unsullied character, requested Mr. Potter to preach, as he had undertaken, and as Dr. Millar had invited him to do; and Mr. Potter preached, accordingly, in Dr. Miller's Church. In consequence of the disregard shown to his Lordship's inhibition, he has instituted a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against each of these clergymen respectively.
The Rev. Dr. Miller, in the assertion of a hitherto acknowledged and undisputed right, and the Rev. S. G. Potter in availing himself of a hitherto lawfully-accorded and unquestioned privilege, have thus been involved in a course of litigation of the most expensive character.
It is enough to say, for the present, that a more urgent and important claim can hardly be imagined than that of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G Potter upon Christian sympathy and support from all members of our Church, lay and clerical. The rights and liberties of our clergy necessarily involve those of the laity; and unless there is some very great mistake, misconception, or miscalculation as to the spirit of the present times, it cannot be supposed for a moment that two of the ministers of our Church, whose names and reputation are second to none for fidelity and devotion to the maintenance and furtherance of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, will be allowed to suffer for a conscientious, and, as it is firmly believed, a perfectly lawful vindication and exercise of a liberty never, so far, attempted to be resisted or denied.
As the expenses attending this suit are now accruing, and require to be met during its progress, the Committee earnestly hope that the assistance sought for may be afforded as promptly as the exigency of the case demands.
In conclusion, the Committee are desirous, in consequence of a prevalent misconception on this point, to state clearly that they neither desire nor contemplate in any way a factious opposition to the due and legitimate exercise of Episcopal authority; the power to inhibit is one which absolute necessity may require to be exercised, and its exercise may be essential to the maintenance of sound doctrine and salutary discipline in the Church, but its application should be sanctioned by the lawfulness of the mode in which it may be carried out, and the ascertained proof of the necessity of its adoption.
The following clergymen have kindly consented to receive contributions towards defraying the expenses of the Revds. Dr. Miller and S. G. Potter in this suit:—
The Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D. | Rev. Thomas Wallace.
Rev. E. Nangle. | Rev. Thomas Scott.
Rev. B. H. Johnson. | Thomas H. Thompson, Esq.
LIEUT.-COLONEL BOYES,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
21, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC IN IRELAND.—
Incorporated 25 Geo. III., c. 42; and 40 Geo. III., c. 84.
The Winter Course of Lectures will commence on November 5, and will be continued during the Session as follows:—

Anatomy and Physiology and Comparative Anatomy	Professor M'DOWEL	1 o'clock daily, Saturdays excepted.
Practical Anatomy	Drs. BARTON and BENNET.	12 o'clock daily, Saturdays excepted.
Theory and Practice of Surgery	Professor SMITH	3 o'clock, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Institutes of Medicine and Pathology	Professor LAW.	10 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	Professor OSBORNE	11 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Chemistry	Professor APJOHN	2 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
Practice of Medicine	Professor BANKS	3 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Midwifery	Professor CHURCHILL	4 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Dissections are superintended, and every assistance given to Pupils, by the Demonstrators, Messrs. BARTON, BENNETT, TELFORD, and KIRKPATRICK.
Sir PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL will be visited at Nine o'clock A.M. daily, by the Clinical Professors, and Clinical Lectures delivered twice in each week during the Winter Session, and also during the Months of May, June, and July.
The LIBRARY of the College of Physicians is open on every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, for the delivery of Books to Students subscribing 10s.
The Summer Session will commence after the Easter Recess.
Botany .. .. .. Professor [illegible]
Medical Jurisprudence .. .. Professor [illegible]
Practical Chemistry .. .. Professor [illegible]
Certificates from this School are received by all licensing bodies in Medicine and Surgery.
The Fee for each Course is *Two Guineas*; a Reduction of one-sixth is made to perpetual Pupils paying in advance for all the Lectures.
For further particulars apply to Professor M'DOWEL, 10, Great Denmark-street; or to Dr. BARTON, 40, Lower Baggot-street; or to any of the Professors.
WILLIAM MOORE, M.B., Fellow and Registrar, K. and Q. Coll. Physicians.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.
This Institution will be opened at 9 o'clock on every Morning, Sundays excepted, and closed at 10 p.m., until further notice.
The Subscription is fixed at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.
Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to forward to the Librarian, in writing, the names, addresses, and professions or occupations, together with information the Librarian holder as a reference. On receipt of [illegible] the Librarian will submit the names [illegible] the General Committee for consideration.

ENNISKILLEN AND BUNDORAN RAILWAY.
Incorporation of Company for making a Railway from the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway to Bundoran. Arrangements with, and subscription by, the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company, and to confer upon such Company all, or some of, the following powers:—
To make and maintain a Railway with all necessary works, stations, approaches, and conveniences connected therewith, to commence by a Junction with the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, at a point in the Townland of Craghan, Parish of Magheracross, and County of Fermanagh, distant 120 yards, or thereabouts, from the North-east, or Londonderry side of the Bridge in the said Townland of Craghan, which carries the Public Road leading from the Town of Bellanamallard to Magheracross Bridge, over the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, and to terminate at a point in the Field in the occupation of Anne Daly, in the Townland of Drumacrin, Parish of Inishmacsaint, and County of Donegal, situate on the South side of the Main-street or Public Road leading from the Town of Bundoran to the Town of Ballyshannon, and which said proposed Railway and works will pass from, through, or into, or be situate within the several Townlands, Parishes, and Extra-Parochial or other places following, or some of them—that is to say, the Townlands of Killymendon, Makenny, Relagh-Guinness, and Scallen, in the Parish of Kilskeery, and County of Tyrone; and the Townlands of Craghan, Salloon, and Scarlands, in the Parish of Magheracross; the Townlands of Brownhill, Millitate, Burfit's-hill, Dromore, Ardloughar, Drumcrin, Callaghmore, Boyaghan, Lisreevin, Whitehill-North, Drumshane, Drumadravy, Carranboy, Moynaghan-North, Lough-Bresk, Drumskool, and Glenkeen, in the Parish of Derryvullan; the Townlands of Drumrasmus, Drumhoney, Drumnoyagh, Drumard, Farrgin, Aghafalny, Drumarda, Drumawillany, Ballynast, Rosscolban, Muntlin, and Drumnakafiagh, in the Parish of Magheraculmoney; the Townlands of Dooras-South, Lettercreed, Dooras-North, Feddans, Drumrush, Bannagh-Beg, Portinoode, Gortacar, Clonelly, Clonaweel, Carraghmore, Aghalean, Springtown, Killyncorgan, Fire, and Tullybannon, in the Parish of Drumkeeran; the Townlands of Gubbaghnig, Derrykill, Letter, Formabally, Aghnablaney, Tawnawanny, Stonefort, Rossharbour, Bigwood, and Rossharbour-Old, Lough Erne and shores of lands, and lands covered with water, portions of Lough Erne adjoining the Townlands of Aghnablaney, Tawnawanny, Stonefort and Rossharbour-Old, in the Parish of Templecarn; the Townlands of Rossharbour, Rossharbour Bay, Lough Erne, Tawnaghgorm, Ballymagaghran, Leggs, Rossbeg, Dulrush, Lowerybane, Tawnynoran, Magheramenagh, Carrowkeel, Drumillar, Graffy, Rathmore, and Finner and shore or lands, and lands covered with water, portions of Lough Erne adjoining the Townlands of Rossharbour, Tawnaghgorm, Ballymagaghran, Leggs, Dulrush, and Lowerybane, in the Parish of Belleek; and the Townlands of Corrakeel and Corry, in the parish of Inishmacsaint; all which said several Townlands, and shore or lands herein before-named, situate in the Parishes of Magheracross, Derryvullan, Magheraculmoney, Drumkeeran, Templecarn, Belleek, and Inishmacsaint, are situate in the County of Fermanagh; and the Townlands of Drumharriff, Pettigoe, Billary, Aghnahoo-Glebe, and Mulnagoad, in the Parish of Templecarn; the Townlands of Cloghore, Knockmashangan, Edenagor, Templenew, Lissaholly, Camlin, Killeen, Cherrymount, Raheen, Tully, Ballynacarrick, and Sminver, in the Parish of Kilbarron; and the Townlands of Ballyhanna, Carrickboy, Dunmuckrum, Finner, Rathmore, and Drumacrin, in the Parish of Inishmacsaint, all which said several Townlands and shore or lands lastly herein before-named, situate in the Parishes of Templecarn, Kilbarron and Inishmacsaint, are situate in the County of Donegal.
To cross, stop up, alter, or divert, whether temporarily or permanently, all such highways, roads, streets, bridges, paths, passages rivers, streams, sewers, canals, creeks, navigations, reservoirs, acqueducts, railways and tramways within, or adjoining the aforesaid Townlands, Parishes, Extra-Parochial and other places; or any of them as it may be necessary to cross, stop up, alter, or divert by reason, or for the purposes of the said proposed Railway and works.
To purchase by compulsion, or otherwise, to acquire all such lands, houses and other property, as may be required for the purposes of the said proposed Railway, or any of the works connected therewith; and to vary and extinguish all existing rights and privileges in any manner connected with such lands, houses and property and all such other rights or privileges, as it may be necessary to vary or extinguish in carrying any of the purposes of the said intended act into execution.
To levy tolls, rates, and charges in respect of the said proposed Railway and works; to confer exemptions from payment of such tolls, rates, and charges, to alter, vary, or extinguish existing tolls, rates, and charges, and to confer other rights and privileges.
To raise money by the creation and issue of shares, and by borrowing, on mortgage or bond; and to exercise all other usual and necessary powers.
And it is proposed, by the said intended Act, to enable the Company to be thereby incorporated, and the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, to enter into contracts and agreements for, and with respect to, the construction, maintenance, working, management, and use of the proposed Railway and Works, and the apportionment and payment of the costs and expenses of such construction, maintenance, working, management, and use, and the conveyance, regulation, and direction of the traffic upon or over the same, and the supply of rolling stock and locomotive power for working such traffic; and also with respect to the fixing, collection, and apportionment of the tolls, rates, and charges to be levied in respect of the Traffic on the proposed Railway, and upon that portion of the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway between the said intended Junction therewith and the Railway Station at the Town of Enniskillen, or for some of the said purposes, or to regulate and provide for the said matters, or some of them, by the said intended Act, and to confirm any agreements which may have been, or may be, entered, into in relation to the said several matters, or any of them.
And powers will be taken, in the said intended Act, to enable the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, by themselves or others in their behalf, to subscribe and contribute towards the expense of the construction, maintenance, and use of the said proposed Railway and works, to take, purchase, and hold Shares in the Capital Stock of the Company to be incorporated as aforesaid, and to vote at meetings of the Company to be incorporated as aforesaid, and to apply any Capital or Funds now or hereafter belonging to the said Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, or under the control of their Directors in and towards the aforesaid contribution, and purchase, and to raise additional Capital for those purposes by the creation and issue of new Shares or Stock in their own undertaking, and to attach to such new Shares or Stock such guarantee, preference, or priority as may be thought expedient, and also by borrowing, on mortgage or bond.
And, so far as may be necessary for the aforesaid purposes, it is intended by the said intended Act to amend "the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Act, 1845," and the several other Acts relating to the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, passed respectively in the 10th and 11th, the 13th and 14th, the 15th and 16th, the 18th and 19th, the 20th and 21st, the 21st and 22nd, and the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of her present Majesty, and also "the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Act, 1845," and the several other Acts relating to the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company, passed respectively in the 9th and 10th, the 11th and 12th, the 13th and 14th, the 15th and 16th, the 17th and 18th, and the 19th and 20th years of the reign of her present Majesty.
And Notice is also hereby given that duplicate plans and sections, showing the line and levels of the said proposed Railway and works, and the lands, houses, and other property proposed to be taken for the purposes thereof, with books of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees and occupiers of the said lands, houses, and property, together with published maps with the Line of Railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction; and copies of this Notice will, on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, be deposited for public inspection at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Fermanagh, in the town of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; and at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Tyrone, in the town of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone; and at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Donegal, in the town of Lifford, in the county of Donegal; and that on or before the same 30th day of November, 1860, a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and books of reference as relates to each Parish in or through which the said Railway and Works are intended to be made, or in which any lands or houses intended to be taken are situate, together with a copy of this Notice, will be deposited with the Clerk of the Poor Law Union within which such Parish is included—(that is to say) with the Clerk of the Lowtherstown Union, at his office at the Lowtherstown Union Workhouse, near the town of Lowtherstown, in the County of Fermanagh, in respect of the said Parishes of Kilskeery, Magheracross, Derryvullan, Magheraculmoney, Drumkeeran, and Templecarn; and with the Clerk of the Donegal Union, at his office at the Donegal Union Workhouse, near the town of Donegal, in the county of Donegal, in respect of the said Parish of Templecarn, and with the Clerk of the Ballyshannon Union, at his office at the Ballyshannon Union Workhouse, near the town of Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, in respect of the said Parishes of Belleek, Kilbarron, and Inishmacsaint; and Notice is also hereby given, that copies of the Bill for effecting the aforesaid objects will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, on or before the 23rd day of December next.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1860.
JOHN COLLUM AND SON, Enniskillen, and 40, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, Solicitors for the Bill.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR NOVEMBER FAIR,
On THIS MONDAY and TUESDAY, 12th and 13th NOV., a
SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN
(With 1st, 2nd, and Third Class Carriages)
Will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, Dublin, at Five o'clock, Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12 a.m.	Ferns Lock	6? a.m.
Clonsilla	5.20 "	Enfield	6.12 "
Lucan	5.25 "	Moyvalley	6.30 "
Leixlip	5.34 "	Hill of Down	6.42 "
Maynooth	5.46 "	Killucan	7.5 "
Kilcock	5.58 "		

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7-30 o'clock, Morning.
This Train will Return from Mullingar at Half-past Two, (calling at intermediate Stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about Five o'clock Afternoon.
N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness for the conveyance of Cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 2nd November, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.
DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 am for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.
The 11 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE.
DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a.m.
The 3 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 p m.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Directors are prepared to receive LOANS on DEBENTURES of £100 and upwards for Five or Seven Years, from the 1st July inst., at 5 per cent. per annum interest, payment of both principal and interest being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.
Forms of proposal may be obtained on application at this office.
HENRY J. DUDGEON,
113, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the first floor.
☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.
EVENING EDUCATIONAL COURSE OF LECTURES.
A Course of Twelve Lectures on PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, by J. Beete Jukes, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., will be commenced on THURSDAY, NOV. 15th, at Eight o'clock, p.m., in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, and be continued at the same place and hour, on Every Evening of the Week (except Saturday Evening) until the Course be completed.
Free to the Public.
Copies of the Programme of Educational Arrangements for the Session 1860-61 may be obtained, on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green, East.
[illegible] KANE, Director.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debates in the CORRIG-AVENUE MEETING, on THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 12, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Purgatory.
Chairman—Mr. M. TRACEY.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT,
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—99, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.
Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Friselle, Rev D Stuart, Rev G Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL,
99, Upper Baggot-street, Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and drying-room (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 99, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

THE DORSET INSTITUTION,
54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
have always a supply of warm clothing for the poor, at reasonable prices, suited to this inclement season, previous to their usual large Christmas Sale.

Education.

"Those move easiest who have learned to dance."—Pope's Essay on Criticism.

DANCING, EXERCISES, AND DEPORTMENT.
MR. & MRS. REYNOLDS (the Established Teachers for giving an easy, graceful, and finished style, in a very few lessons) beg to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, Inhabitants of Dublin and Vicinity, that they have returned to town, and are forming their classes for the season.
ACADEMY, 14, D'OLIER-STREET.
"Dancing" says Mr. Sheldrake, "is one of the most healthy, as well as one of the most pleasing amusements that can be practised by the young. If it be learned from those who are well qualified to teach it, and practised, as it ought to be, consistently with the instructions given, it will contribute more to improve the health, as well as the form of the human frame, than any other exercise."—*Lancet.*

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
The Organist of St. Bridget's Church—PRINCIPAL.
Prospectuses on application.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE.
BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D., and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND.)
In the matter of the Estate of the Rev. John St. George Williams, Administrator *de bonis non* of Margaret Usher, deceased, Owner and Petitioner.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the premises comprised in the printed Rental in this matter, and advertised to be sold by auction on the 23rd day of November, 1860, have been sold by Private Contract, and that said sale will not take place.
Dated this 10th November, 1860.
JOHN HAMILTON, having carriage of the proceedings, No. 30, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of Sir Henry John Brownrigg, Administrator *de bonis non* of Robert Shearman, deceased, Owner; *Ex-parte* John Bridges and Anne Worthington, Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, 1860, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, at Twelve o'clock, the following Lands, as specified in the printed Rental and particulars in this matter—viz., the Lands of DAMMA LOWER, situate in the Barony of Cranagh, and County of Kilkenny, held under lease for three lives and 41 years, from the death of the survivor, which took place in June, 1855, comprising 589a. 1r. 32p., statute measure, and producing a profit rent of £110 8s 11d.
Dated this 19th day of July, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Lands of Damma Lower, containing 363a. 3r. 0p. plantation, equivalent to 589a. 1r. 32p., statute measure, are situate in the Parish of Ballycallan, Barony of Cradagh, and County of Kilkenny, about three miles West of the City of Kilkenny, on the road leading thence to Kilmanagh. The lands are respectably tenanted, the soil sound, producing good crops of Wheat and Oats, and admirably suited to the growth of Green Crops. The proximity of this Estate to Kilkenny, from which town there is direct Railway communication with the ports of Dublin and Waterford, and also with the South of Ireland, renders it a highly valuable and desirable investment.
Proposals for sale will be received up to the 2nd day of November, 1860, by the solicitors having the carriage of the proceedings, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval.
For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin;
Sir MATTHEW BARRINGTON, Bart., SON, & JEFFERS, Solicitors for the Owner, 10, Ely-place, Dublin;
Messrs. BRIDGES and SON, Solicitors, Red Lion-square, London, W.C.; or to
Messrs. GALLOWAY & CONNOR, Solicitors, having the carriage of the sale, 35, North Cumberland street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Henry Grove Grady, Esq., Owner and Petitioner.
THE Honourable Judge Dobbs will, on THURSDAY, 15th of NOVEMBER, 1860, SELL BY AUCTION, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, in two Lots, the following Houses and Premises, viz.:—
Lot No. 1—Comprising that part of the Lot or piece of Ground on the North-west side of the road from Ball's Bridge to Blackrock, in the parish of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, in the county of Dublin, upon which the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Ball's Bridge, have been erected, held (with the premises comprised in Lot 2), for a term of 99 years from the 25th of March, 1833, at the yearly rent of £25 16s, and producing the yearly rent of £66. This Lot will be sold subject to the payment of the entire head rent, £25 16s, in indemnification of Lot No. 2.
Lot No. 2—Comprising that part of the said Lot or Piece of Ground on the north-west side of the road from Ball's Bridge to Blackrock as above described, and upon which the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Granite-place, have been erected, held (with the premises comprised in Lot No. 1,) for a term of 99 years, from the 25th March, 1833, and producing the yearly rent of £48. This Lot will be sold indemnified against the payment of head rent, as stated in the Rental.
Dated this 26th day of June, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The House and Premises to be Sold in this matter are situate at Ball's Bridge, in the county of Dublin, a healthful and rapidly rising locality, and within a convenient distance of the city; thus combining all the advantages of country and city. The Houses are modern and substantially built, and not requiring any expenditure for a considerable period; they are all let to solvent tenants, at moderate rents.
For rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin; or to
CHARLES FITZGERALD, Solicitor, having the Carriage of the Order for Sale, 53, Lower Mount-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTY OF WEXFORD, AND CITY OF DUBLIN:
SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 15th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of John Fleming, and Julia Fleming, Owners and Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at his Court, on the Inns-quay, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1860;
LOT 1.
Fee-farm Rent issuing out of the lands of Bolemore, otherwise Ballymore, and part of Ballymeen, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, and county of Wexford. Nett rent, £28 19s 8d; Griffith's valuation, £176 2s.
LOT 2.
Annuity or Rent-charge of £23 1s 6d per annum; held for 900 years, from 25th March, 1823, and chargeable upon the plot of ground on which the houses Nos. 1, Eccles-street, and 101, 102, and 103 Lower Dorset-street, now stand.
LOT 3.
Profit Rent of £29 10s 9d, payable out of the plot of ground on which the houses Nos 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100, Lower Baggot-street, in the city of Dublin, now stand; held for 150 years, from 25th March, 1790. Griffith's valuation of the premises is £344 per annum.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; and to
GEORGE O'BRYAN KENNEDY, Solicitor, having carriage of sale, 21, York-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY GALWAY.
The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165A. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60A. Irish).
KILCOOSH, 246A. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.
The Herds will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply to
MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford.
November 1st, 1860.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and 70 Acres of Prime Land, nearly all under Grass, TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Interest Sold. This fine House, which is in complete order, is admirably suited for a School, a College, a Hydropathic Establishment, or any business requiring extensive premises. It is most conveniently situated on the Midland Great Western Railway, contiguous to Moyvalley Station—one hour's drive from Dublin.
For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN W. SWITZER, 13, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 41, Capel-street, measuring 18 feet in front, and 51 feet in depth. The tenant will be required to expend money in repairs, and a lease will be given.—Apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is pepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.

Auctions.

KING'S COUNTY.
Property in LAND, with Landed (late Incumbered) Estates Court Title.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the PUBLIC SALE ROOMS, 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, in the city of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of November, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, the LANDS of IRISHTOWN and BALLYBIHEE, situate in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County, in One Lot.
The Lands are held in fee-farm, and contain about 1,128A 2R 29P statute measure, including about 174 acres of Bog, of like statute measure, subject to the yearly fee-farm rent of £21 15s 8d, and to produce and annual profit rent of £414 2s 10d.
The present rents are considered very low, and four of the tenants (the only ones) who have leases will readily give a premium for an additional term. The tenants are respectable and solvent, and the property presents many opportunities of improvement.
The turbary is very valuable. It was let this year for £150, and will bring at least from £250 to £300 yearly. There is a comfortable Farm House and Offices, and Demesne. The estate is situate within 11 miles of the assize town of Nenagh, 10 miles of Parsonstown (to which a branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway has been extended), and within 4½ miles of Roscrea, where there is a Station of the Railway.
A considerable portion of the purchase money may be left out for 5 or ten years, at £5 per cent.
Mr. ARMSTRONG HAYES, who is tenant to the demesne portion of the property, will show the Lands.
For rentals and further particulars application to be made to
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., 9, Upper Ormond-quay.
Private offers will be received up to the 27th day of November, 1860, by
THOS. W. REEVES, Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale, 8, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin.

Horses and Carriages.

☞ Auction on Wednesday next, 14th November, fully Advertised.
Horses, Vehicles, Harness.
TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND PUBLIC,
Purchasing or disposing of the above, at this season of the year.
On WEDNESDAY, 14th NOV., 1860,
The next thoroughly well-advertised Sale takes place, appertaining to the large number of English Continental Traders in horses, who will be in attendance on Wednesday next, 14th, for the purchasing of every description of horses, at the
ROYAL HIBERNIAN HORSE REPOSITORY,
MARY-STREET.
Henry Anderson respectfully begs leave to call the particular attention of buyers and sellers of horses, vehicles, harness, to Wednesday next, 14th November.
HENRY ANDERSON, Auctioneer.

Mony.

MONEY.—Wanted immediately, £50, to save valuable Policies of Insurance from lapsing. The interest in the Policies of 1848 and 1849, will be assigned as Collateral Security.—Address, prepaid, "Policy," IRISH TIMES Office.

Insurances.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.
TRUSTEES:
George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street.
Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street.
William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.
In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.
A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.
No extra charge for service in Volunteer Artillery or Rifle Corps.
Annual Income.................£??,000
Accumulated Funds.............£280,000
W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET.
AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.
LOCAL AGENTS:

Armagh, Henry Harris.	Galway, Robert J Ievers.
Athy, Mark Cross.	Kenmare, John M Mayberry.
Belfast, H H Hannay.	Kinsale, Joseph Hosford.
Do, F C Haddock.	Kilkenny, James George Robertson.
Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell.	Limerick, John Barrington.
Bailieboro', William Mahaffy.	Londonderry, James W Doherty.
Borris, George Chapman.	Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co.
Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft.	Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald.
Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell.	Moy, Messrs Davidson.
Ballina, Peter Robertson.	Mullingar, George R. Gunning.
Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son.	Monaghan, Thomas E Wright.
Castlebar, Neal Davis.	Mallow, Henry Baggs.
Charleville, William Magrath.	Newry, Hutchinson Boyd.
Clonmel, Richard Graham.	Omagh, John M Crossan.
Castleblaney, John Cooney.	Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen.
Dundalk, James Parks.	Tandragee, R D Atkinson.
Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson.	Templeport, Robert Roycroft.
Dunmanway, A N Meade.	Virginia, Ralph Harman.
Ennis, Thomas Greene.	Waterford, Samuel Jones.
Enniscorthy, William Donovan.	
Edgeworthstown, John Simpson.	
Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.	

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 B, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE.
Established 1839.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION,
UNUSUAL ADVANTAGE.
Policy Holders have the option of applying the Bonus—
1st. In reduction of future premiums.
2nd. As an addition to the sum insured; or
3rd. The present value of the Bonus will be PAID IN CASH TO THE ASSURED.
There has already been added to policies of fourteen years standing,
Bonus amounting to £25 PER CENT.
NOTE.—Policies effected before the 21st December next, are entitled to one year's additional share of the profits.
M. H. ANDERSON, Agent,
11, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000,
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000,
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
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THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. .. £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. .. £700,000.
FIRE.
NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq, and John Naylor, Esq.
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Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen { Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq.

T D Anderson, Esq	Richard Houghton, Esq
Michael Belcher, Esq	Maxwell Hyslop, Esq
George Booker, Esq	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Thomas Bouch, Esq	E T Kearsley, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq	James Lawrence, Esq
David Cannon, Esq	David Malcolmson, Esq
Thomas Dover, Esq	W J Marrow, Esq
S R Graves, Esq	Francis Maxwell, Esq
James Holme, Esq	William Smith, Esq
Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq	John Torr, Esq.
George H Horsfall, Esq	

ACTUARY AND MANAGER:
PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.
IRELAND.
DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH:
No. 49, DAME-STREET.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
Thomas E Beatty, Esq, M D, 18, Merrion-square North; J H Wharton, Esq, B A, T C D, L K, Q C P, F R C S, 34, York-street.
SOLICITOR:
Edward John Smith, Esq, 31, Rutland-square.
LOCAL MANAGER.
J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq.
With Agencies in the principal towns.
N.B.—Influential Agents required in those places where the Company is not represented. Apply to
J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., Local Manager,
49, Dame-street, Dublin.

Dress.

COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 AND 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.
DAILY ARRIVALS OF NEW WINTER GOODS, IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.
Newest and most Elegant Designs, in
MANTLES and SHAWLS,
PARISIAN MILLINERY, BONNETS, and HEAD DRESSES,
FRENCH RIBBONS, FEATHERS, and FLOWERS,
GLACE and BROCHE SILKS, VELVETS, and FLOUNCINGS.
DROUGETS,
A most Choice Selection, in
ROBES, DESSES, and SKIRTS.
FURS,
An Extensive Assortment of all Descriptions.
N.B.—The traffic in Grafton-street being frequently interrupted, it is respectfully suggested that the entrance in Wicklow-street, being in a quiet thoroughfare, is the most convenient for carriages.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.

TAILORING.
If you want a good fit, moderate charges, and punctuality as to time, try
F. HEALY, 31, HENRY-STREET,
(Opposite the General Post-office.)
A good assortment of ready-made VESTS, for Morning and Evening wear, to suit the seasons.
N.B.—Persons purchasing their own cloth are specially invited to try the above Establishment.

WOOLLEN SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, AND GLOVES,
Of the best selected quality, and in large variety, at
EDWARD CARRIGAN'S,
34, BACHELOR'S-WALK, CARLISLE-BRIDGE.
N.B.—Just received, a supply of the Celebrated Driving Gloves, at One Shilling per pair.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBORN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Seventh Edition. Price One Shilling.
PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, their Cause, Prevention, and Cure.
By H. TWEEDY, M.D.
Also, by the same author,
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SCARLATINA.
Third Edition. Price One Shilling.
Sold by CURRY & Co., and all booksellers.

Cards.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN;
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired

A CARD.—AN ACCOMMODATION TO FAMILIES.
The highest price in cash will be given for Old China, Paintings and Engravings, Meerschaum Pipes, Old Music, small parcels of Books, &c.
Apply, by Letter, addressed to "Mr. CASH," Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

THE ORMOND HOTEL AND LUNCHEON ROOMS,
No. 8, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The above Establishment is now Opened under new management, and every description of Luncheon may now be had in great variety, viz.:—
Sausage Rolls,
Pork and Mutton Pies,
Soups of every description,
Sandwiches, Hot Meats, &c.; also,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Wines, &c.,
Of the Finest Quality and at the most reasonable Prices.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME
DAVID WAKEFIELD,
Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor.
12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.
This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

BREAD.—German Barm Bread, of delicious sweetness and flavour; keeps perfectly free from the least acidity for days. To be had at
JAMES WALSHE'S.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
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BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	9
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	4	3
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	5	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHY,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, &c., &c.
E. J. HARTY
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 22, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
E. J. HARTY,
ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, &c., &c.
(Exactly opposite Crow-street),
DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

Miscellaneous.

KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMITH beg to inform their Customers and the Public that for the purpose of preventing a continuance of imposition, they have new seals and labels on their whiskey and brandy bottles, and, as a further precaution, the corks are all branded with the name "Kinahan."

Kinahan's L L Whiskey	..	19s per gallon.
5 years old	..	17s 8d "
Cognac Brandy	..	26s and 32s "
Ditto rare old	..	6s 6d and 7s per flask.

CARLISLE BUILDINGS, DUBLIN.

GINGER WINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the Public their GINGER WINE, an article on which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.
Sold Wholesale by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
and Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

WINES MATURED IN WOOD.

Good Stout Port	26s	per dozen.
Old Silky Port	30s to 36s	"
First-class Sherry	30s to 32s	"
Excellent Sherry	26s	"

GEO. CHARLES BETTS & CO.,
Direct Wine Importers,
30, HENRY-STREET.

THE DESIDERATUM IN TEA.
There are many descriptions of the finest qualities of BLACK TEA, very different in flavour, yet holding the same market value, annually imported to this country. These I retail, much improved in aroma by my peculiar knowledge of combining them.
The indiscriminate mixing for extra profit, so generally practised by retailers, who know more about figures than quality, is the chief source of disappointment to consumers, whom they allure by specious advertisements and showy establishments, to pay exorbitant prices for inferior Tea.
BLACK TEA.
My Finest Assam Flavoured Tea 3s 8d per lb (highest price).
Do Souchong flavour 3s 8d do
Do Pekoe flavour 3s 8d do
Congou 3s 4d
Third do 3s 0d
JAMES LYNCH,
Dealer (exclusively) in Tea,
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 26, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
DERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 33, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—
W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

REAL WITNEY AND FRENCH BLANKETS.
WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN respectfully announce the arrival of several bales of the above VERY SUPERIOR GOODS, ordered and finished during the summer months.
THE IRISH TABLE DAMASK, AND LINEN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1766,
8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS.
Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY
possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers,
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
25, DAME-STREET.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS.
As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendance at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.
Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin.
Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted,) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 8 o'clock, p.m.
Mons. Denempont, Chiropedist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

FINE COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO.,
WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS,
Agents for Price's Patent Candles,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGG'S PATENT COLZA OIL
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRIGH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, ex Jane Williams, from Rouen.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their superior French Colza Oil at 4s. 1d. per gallon.
Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards will be allowed a reduction. Country orders punctually attended to.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE,
25, EDEN-QUAY.

BRILLIANT AND ECONOMICAL LIGHT.
The Albion Photogen Lamp are the best and cheapest yet produced.
These Lamps, with Patent Spring Burners and Flange Chimneys, are a patent improvement on every other burner in use. Can be regulated like gas, and give the cheapest non-explosive Portable Light known.
WILLIAM ELLWOOD is now supplied with a varied Stock of the above, suitable for Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use. Also a cheap Lamp for working men.
WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
Druggist,
146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN,
Opposite Marlborough-street.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
Lanterns, Brackets,
&c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON,
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BELMONTINE, PARAFFIN, &c.
M'CARTHY AND Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers,
55, WILLIAM-STREET,
Have an extensive assortment of the above, varying in price from 1s 3d each to £7 10s.
Superior Belmontine, Paraffin, and Colza Oils
(Two doors from the Lord Mayor's Court.)

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS.
The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals.
This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning.
The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant.
The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at
WILLIAM DANIEL'S
GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT,
58, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutler to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.
Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, at present in Dublin, to inspect their Splendid Stock of
TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DO., AND CARVERS,
T. and O'N's own Manufacture.
DUBLIN-MADE RAZORS.
THOMPSON and O'NEILL beg to call attention to the above Razors, and Patent Four-Sided Razor Strops of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

J. TWEEDALL, MANUFACTURING CUTLER,
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Late of Lamprey's).
I beg to call attention to my Stock of Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.; Patent Cork Screws, Children's Knives and Forks, Masticating knives, Knife and Fork for persons with one hand, Instantaneous Pen Makers, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in case; Hunting and Military Spurs, Saunders' American Razor Strop, Badger-hair Shaving Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Mechi's Razor Strop and Paste; Champagne Nippers, Flower Gatherers and Grape Scissors; Horse Clipping Scissors and Combs; Lamp Scissors, Paper Hangers' Scissors, Nail Files, Nail Nippers, Button Hooks, Corn Rasps, Ladies' Pages and Glove Buttoners; Superior Needles, Silver Thimbles, Silver and Steel Bodkins, Stilettoes, Mordan's Leads for Pencils, Steel Albert Chains and Watch Keys; Tweezers, Shawl Pins, Railway Whistles, Dog Collars, Fencing Foils and Masks, and every other article in the Trade, in variety, and at Moderate Prices.
Old Ivory Handles Newly Bladed. Blunt Knives Ground and Sharpened; Razors carefully Sharpened; Pen Knives Sharpened, or Newly Bladed; Scissors Ground and Sharpened, and all kinds of CUTLERY Made to Order and Repaired.
NO SECOND PRICE.

THE IRON BEDSTEAD TRADE.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO. have added another large Show-room to the above department, and respectfully solicit inspection of their stock of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, which is unrivalled in this country for extent, completeness of assortment, and excellence of workmanship. Bedding supplied complete. In every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co.'s stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following, amongst many other articles, viz.:—
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps in China and Bronze.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, Fenders, and Fire-Irons.
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays, Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns.
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers.
Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Are Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes,
Bradford's Washing Machines,
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions and Towns.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

IRONMONGERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.
LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS.
PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TEA TRAYS.
HODGES AND SONS
Desire to call attention to their large assortment of Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays of the Newest Shapes and most beautiful designs.
In the various other branches of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
H. and Sons' assortment is large and complete; they would particularly call attention to
FLAVEL'S COOKING APPARATUS,
by means of which the expense of Cooking, as compared with the ordinary process, is greatly diminished. In
REGISTER GRATES,
Our Stock is fully assorted.
Amongst many other article which might also be named, we particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz.:—
DRAWINGROOM GRATES,
Electro plated Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, &c.,
Britannia Metal and Block tin Dish Covers.
HODGES AND SONS, Agents,
MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERY,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Miner's Patent Fire Resisting and Thief Proof Safes and Chests, with Gunpowder Proof Locks.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—
The most Elegant Candle of the Season.
SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES
Reduced in Price.
GEORGE DIXON,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
OIL MERCHANT, &c.
WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

Wants.

A YOUNG LADY, a Protestant, who has had much experience in teaching, is anxious to obtain an engagement as Resident Governess in a respectable family; her course of instruction comprises English, French, music, drawing, and fancy work; most satisfactory testimonials will be given.—Please address "X. X., Governess," IRISH TIMES Office.

GOVERNESS, a Swiss Protestant desires a Situation; she teaches her own language grammatically, Writing, Geography, and History, and the rudiments of Music. Dublin or its neighbourhood preferred.—Apply "F. G.," Post-office, Killiney, Dublin.

TUTOR.—An Experienced Honor and Prize Man, T.C.D., VISITING TUTOR in city and suburbs; English particularly attended to; pupils from seven years old; terms exceedingly moderate.—Address "Tutor," 2, Northcote-avenue, North-strand.

LANDSTEWARD, a respectable married Protestant Man, in the prime of life, who perfectly understands the management of a farm, as will be seen by his testimonials; no family; will satisfy any gentleman.—Please address "A. B. C., Steward," IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as DRY NURSE, a respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly well, in Housemaid's business in all its details, and also the care of a Baby from its birth; can be highly recommended, is a Protestant.—Address "E. H.," 2, Granby-row, or 55, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID in a Hotel—A respectable Young Woman wishes to obtain a situation as above; can be well recommended.—Please address "L. Y.," 10, South Anne-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED by a Young Woman, a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID; can sew well; is very active in person; has no objection to the country, is a Protestant.—Address "M. K.," IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman; would wait on a lady if required; can make up fine things in the neatest manner; is a good needlewoker, and understands the dressmaking; is of the Established Church.—Please address "W. N.," 55, Grafton-street, for three days.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman wants a Situation in a small family; can do up fine things if required; can be well recommended; to be heard of for a week, if not engaged.—Address "S. P.," 21, Clare-street.

NURSERY, or UNDER HOUSEMAID.—A respectable, steady Young Person, wants a situation, in a gentleman's family; is a Protestant.—Please address "L. J., Maid," IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches—soups, pastries, jellies, and dishes; also, the baking of bread, and would superintend a dairy.—Address "B. B.," 14, Grafton-street; or IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, wants a country Situation, or would go as a servant of all work in a regular family; is a native of England.—Address "C. D.," 20, Mary-street.

COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active, cleanly Woman, who understands her business in every respect, has lived in respectable families, and has most satisfactory testimonials; would have no objection to a small washing, and will be found to be civil and obliging; also, understands the care and management of a dairy, and the baking of bread, is a Protestant; and will be well recommended, no incumbrance whatever.—Address "R. W. C.," 3, South King-street, and 121, Upper Dorset-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its details extremely well; also the care of a dairy if required; has no objection to the country, is a Protestant.—Address "M. C.," 2, Granby-row, or 55, Grafton-street.

PLAIN COOK or THOROUGH SERVENT, a smart, active Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can wash well if required; has no incumbrance, or any objection to town or country.—Address "H. C.," 3, South King-street, or 98, Great Britain-street.

THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small, respectable family understands her business; is an excellent Cook; can take charge of a washing, if required; habits and person are esteemed for cleanliness; her character will bear the strictest investigation; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "A. D.," 39, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

KITCHENMAID—A respectable Young Woman from the North of Ireland wants a Situation as KITCHENMAID; is a Protestant; her character will bear the strictest inspection.—Address "A. B.," Mr. LEARY's, 7, Lower Leeson-street.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—A steady, respectable Man, wants a Situation in a respectable family; is a Protestant; has served in the highest families, and can produce unexceptionable testimonials.—Address "J. G.," 7, Dame-street; or IRISH TIMES Office.

GENERAL INSIDE SERVANT, wants a Situation, weekly or yearly, a steady, active, experienced, Elderly Man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and will make himself generally useful; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by the family he lived last with.—Address "R. S. B.," Merrion-row, or at the IRISH TIMES Office.

INDOOR SERVANT, a smart, active Young Man, who can have a good character from his last master in town; is only a short time disengaged; is of clean and regular habits; understands the care of plate, lamps, and furniture; has satisfactory discharges.—Address "J. H.," 38, Grafton-street.

GROOM or COACHMAN, a smart, active Man, who perfectly understands his business—the care of hunters, &c.; waits well at table; no objection to value; is married, with no family; his wife would go as Housemaid, Laundress, or care a Lodge; both are Protestants; no objection to a weekly situation.—Address "R. M.," 139, Stephen's-green West.

WANTED, by a Pensioner, a Situation, as CARETAKER; can be highly recommended as an honest, sober person.—Address "T. R.," 25, Stoney batter, Dublin.

Wanted.

WANTED, a SCHOOLMISTRESS, for a Scriptural School, in the South of Ireland; she must be a good workwoman; one educated in the Church Education Training Schools would be preferred; salary £22 a-year.—Address "M. P.," Mount Alto, Waterford.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—WANTED, TWO GOOD TURN-OVER APPRENTICES, to whom permanent employment will be given, and principally day work; terms is 8d per hundred of Brevier.—Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.
Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS,
Agents of Ireland,
11 & 12, CORK-HILL,
DUBLIN.
French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing
WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE,
and the celebrated
KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS,
together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents
COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
8, TEMPLE-LANE,
DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

KINGSTOWN—COALS.
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Kingstown that he has arrived to him a cargo of very best Wigan Coal, per the "Shifty," which he is selling at lowest Dublin Market Price.
J. A. returns his most sincere thanks for the kind patronage he receives, and hopes by unremitting attention to all orders to be favoured with a continuance of that support his Establishment has been favoured with for upwards of 30 years.
7, Clarence-street, Kingstown, Nov. 12, 1860.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION:
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
113, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each .. £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from .. 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from .. 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
13, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.
(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c).
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, [illegible]
AGENTS IN DUBLIN [illegible]
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO., [illegible]
107, Grafton-street, and [illegible]
3 and 4, Lower [illegible]
street.

B. HYAM'S
LEADING STYLES
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

The following are specially recommended:—
THE CLEVELAND COAT
can be worn with or without a Coat.—An excellent Overcoat introduced by B. HYAM, 32s, 42s, 4?s, and 55s.

THE NEW INVERNESS CAPE;
A novel, graceful, and well-finished Garment, in durable and Fashionable Materials, 20s, 25s, 32s, and 40s.

THE CAMBRIDGE WRAPPER,
in a Variety of the Newest Materials, 20s, 26s, 30s, and 42s.

WALKING AND LOUNGE COATS
in B. HYAM'S newest and most appropriate Styles, 20s, 26s, 32s, and 38s.

UNDRESS, HALF-DRESS, & FULL-DRESS SUITS,
universally admired for Quality of Material, Fashion, and Workmanship, 40s, 50s, 55s, and 60s.

CONJOINT GARMENTS
suitable for Tourists, Business and General Undress adoption.
THE GUINEA COAT AND VEST,
THE TWENTY SHILLING TROUSERS AND VEST,
THE THIRTY-EIGHT SHILLING SUIT,
THE TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS,
cut on improved principles, 16s 6d.
VESTS TO MATCH,
8s 6d,
Made to Order.

B. HYAM,
Tailor and Clothier,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. MATTHEWS
has the honour to announce her return from PARIS, and the arrival of her New Goods, consisting of a choice selection of Novelties in

MILLINERY, MANTLES, | SILKS, SHAWLS,

And a variety of other Textures, suitable for the approaching Season,
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
Warerooms,
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DAMASK AND CHINTZ WAREHOUSE,
67, HENRY STREET,
(Corner of DENMARK-STREET).
J. CORBETT AND CO.
beg to inform the Trade and the Public that their EXTENSIVE STOCK is now ready for inspection.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The Bank of England Directors have at last raised the rate of discount from 4 to 4½ per cent., in consequence of the continuous drain of bullion from the Bank. The adoption of a higher rate was not unexpected, and there was consequently an active demand during the earlier part of the week for accommodation. The rise has been immediately followed by the Joint Stock Banks and discount houses, and they now allow 3½ per cent. for money at call and on deposit. The rates for money in the open market are now much under the Bank minimum, and would be even more freely offered but for the belief that the rate will next week be raised to 5 per cent., which induces greater caution on the part of lenders.

The movements of bullion, regulating as they do the resources of the Bank, and the power at its disposal for granting accommodation, must, while the Bank of England is governed by the stringent and fixed laws to which it is subject, be the means of creating one of those anomalies in the condition of the Money market which is now observable—viz., the adoption of an increased rate in an abundant market; and this the result of operations over which no control can be exercised, except by the proceeding usually adopted by the Bank, and which is one causing great inconvenience to trade—in many cases completely restricting its healthy action. In the present instance it is likely that the increased rate will not prevent the export of gold, and we may therefore, expect another advance, particularly as the Australian and other arrivals are not sufficient to check the demand. This week they amounted to about £460,000, all of which sum was purchased for the Continent, the bullion in the Bank showing a decrease of £230,788. The other features of the Bank return are not favourable; the "Other Securities" show an increase of £210,423, while there has been a decrease in the "Other Deposits" of £622,682, both circumstances indicating the nature of the increased demand in anticipation of the Bank's movements. There has been an increase in "Public Deposits, as, also, to a limited extent in the "Rest" and "the Reserve," and the circulation has declined £239,161.

Funds have been considerably better this week—have, in fact, risen about one-half per cent. in the face of dearer money. As we have been noticing, however, money on the Stock Exchange has been very easy for some time past, and is still, and in consequence considerable quantities of stock were taken up at the settlement, thus rendering it scarce. In the Dublin markets there has been a fair amount of dealings, though prices have not advanced much. Mining Shares still engrossed principal attention.

The firm tone which has prevailed in the London Stock market during the past week has not, in any measure, diminished as yet, yesterday's quotations ruling all day without any variation. Our local market was fairly supported at about former rates, the business being on a very limited scale, as is usual on Saturdays. Similar dulness was apparent in the Share market, and no material alteration can be remarked.

In Banks—Nationals established a recovery of 5s per share from the relapse, to which we referred yesterday; the market closing steadily. The other Banking Securities were not quoted. An advance of £1 10s per cent. was offered for Bank of Ireland Stock, holders requiring a still higher rate. Hibernians and Royals were on sale at yesterday's prices, respectively, reduced rates being tendered in both cases.

The sole transactions effected in Steam Securities was a sale of City of Dublin New Shares (£5) at former rate; the Original Shares were on sale at their previous value. There were sellers of Atlantics at the higher price of yesterday, and of Dundalks (limited) at par. British and Irish, Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares, and Dublin and Glasgows, were all required; in the two last instances, the preceding rates were named, sellers holding out for advanced prices.

Mining Securities, as usual, engrossed the largest share of attention, the fluctuations being most numerous in the small shares, as has been the case for a considerable time. Caryforts of both denominations were operated in at advanced prices; the shares fully paid up were one-quarter higher, but still at a discount of 2s 6d; those on which 15s have been called also continued to improve, and closed finally at a premium of 5s 6d. Connorrees still evinced a drooping tendency. The lowest point reached to-day was 4s under that of yesterday, but a recovery to a slight extent was finally established and tolerably well sustained. General Mines suffered a further drop of 2s 6d per share, and closed weakly. Mining Co. of Ireland were again inquired for, at an improvement of one-eighth, and Wicklow Coppers were also in demand, at yesterday's enhanced rate; sellers holding out for a further rise.

Business in the Miscellaneous Securities was confined to Alliance and Consumers' Gas, which steadily supported their former value (£9¼). Patriotics were in request.

The Railway Market was extremely languid, two quotations only being recorded, viz:—in Dublin and Droghedas (£75) which appeared steady at an advance of one-quarter; and in Midland Great Western Whole Shares, which realised their former value, and were still required; the Halves were procurable at last rate (£26), a reduced price being offered. Belfast and Northern Counties were asked for at an advance of one-half; sellers demanding a considerable improvement. There were offers to buy Cork and Bandons, Cork and Passages, and Dublin and Belfast Junctions, mostly at previous rates. Dublin and Wexfords and Irish South Easterns were both on sale at last prices, respectively; in the former case an abatement of one-quarter was demanded. Great Southern Stock was not negociated, but the nominal rates were still unchanged. Waterford and Limericks were offering.

Preference Securities were passed over without any dealings whatever; Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents. were again required at their last value, and the 5½ per Cents. were on sale at a slight improvement. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A) were also offering at the higher price of yesterday, and Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock was procurable at 2s 6d premium.

We observe from the preliminary notice which has been inserted in the papers, by the promoters of the Dublin General Markets Company, of their intention to apply to Parliament next session for the necessary powers that this undertaking, for some time in abeyance, is about becoming an established fact. In the objects of the company we cordially concur, believing it to be one of the most useful projects, especially in a sanitary point, which has been for many years presented to the public, and it seems rather a disgrace to Dublin that the objects now proposed were not sooner conceived or carried out. Paris, Brussels, and most of the English towns, such as Liverpool, Birmingham, Birkenhead, Wolverhampton, &c., &c., have all their general markets, while Dublin, rivalling most of them in beauty, population, and extent, presents in this particular, a contrast humiliating to the citizens. It seems to us that a project like this commends itself to favourable consideration without any studied argument. It will improve the city, benefit property, injure no one; as fair remuneration will be given to present occupiers, who will have the right of getting stalls in the market, while the general public will be benefited to a great extent by the conveniences afforded by the abolition of the present filthy state of, and approaches to the markets, and the substitution of well-ventilated, well-washed, and cleanly repositories for food—essential attributes in such a case; and as the people of Dublin are soon to have an abundant supply of fresh water, to be brought thither at an enormous expense, it seems a most opportune time to also inaugurate more wholesome arrangements for food generally. Were the objects aimed at by the promoters of the Dublin General Markets to be carried out at the expense of the citizens generally, we believe they would willingly pay for the boon; not so, however, as it is intended to form a Joint Stock Company for that purpose, with a capital of £70,000, in 3,500 shares of £20 each, with limited liability, to be called the "Dublin General Markets Company." Being satisfied of the great support which the general markets would receive from the citizens generally, we feel convinced that, as a commercial speculation, the General Markets Company would be highly successful, and as soon, therefore, as the project is fairly before the public, we trust that the present market proprietors will be themselves the first to show their thorough appreciation of the scheme which is so calculated to improve their own condition and increase their business facilities. We shall take another opportunity of referring to this subject, but would, in the meantime, suggest that the slaughter-houses should not be contiguous to the markets, but outside the city boundary. The capital seems rather small, considering the number of details to be carried out, but we have the authority of the eminent engineer, Mr. Hemans, that it will be sufficient. In such a case, it will only require a profit of £3,500 per annum to pay a dividend at the rate of £5 per cent.

The Customs Duties for the past week, have amounted to £21,506 8s. 1d. against £17,392 the corresponding week last year

Tea,	..	£7,181	5	3
Sugar,	..	2,786	4	4
Refined ditto,	..	1,126	18	8
Coffee,	..	33	15	3
Wine,	..	1,038	14	1
Spirits,	..	909	10	6
Tobacco,	..	6,516	16	1
Timber,	..	107	9	5
Miscellaneous,	..	1,966	14	6
	Total,	£21,506	8	1
Last year	..	19,939	0	0

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week, taken from the *Daily List*:—

	Hhds.
Guinness and Son,	1,001
Manders and Co.,	325
Findlater and Co.,	231
J. Darcy and Son,	163
Watkins and Co.	93
Jameson, Pim, and Co.,	69
P. and J. Sweetman,	61
Brennan, Price, and Co,	41
Caffrey	—
All others,	24
Total	2,008

The following remarks on the metal market we copy from the *Mining Journal*:—

There is some slight improvement in the general appearance of our market, and we may fairly look upon the change as possessing something beyond a mere temporary resuscitation. The character of the demand, together with other circumstances combined, indicate decidedly favourable features. After the monotony of the last few months a brightening prospect becomes doubly welcome, especially near the close of an unpropitious year.

Copper.—No reduction having as yet been announced by smelters in fixed rates, the conviction prevailing amongst buyers that a fall must ensue seems to be gradually subsiding, and greater confidence is beginning to be manifested in the stability of our market, caused partly by the standard having risen, and better accounts from India.

Iron—The recent rise in the price of merchant bars is upheld. Orders continue on the market at a little below current rates, and buyers will probably have to accede to sellers' prices, as most of the works are well off for specifications, and the difficulty is to obtain a speedy delivery. Staffordshire of all kinds remain as before quoted. Swedish unchanged in value. Scotch pigs the last five days have maintained a steady position at 52s 6d to 53s, m.n., the latter being the closing quotations on 'Change to-day.

Lead—In English pigs there is a good inquiry for China, and sales to the extent of several hundred tons are reported to have taken place within the last few days.

Spelter.—A good business is doing for shipment, consumption, and speculation, by which an impetus has been given to the market, and sellers thereby enabled to sell at higher prices. The principal transactions reported are at prices between £19 15s and £20 for the spot, and £20 to £20 5s for Spring shipment.

Tin.—English is firm, at previous rates. Banca and Straits are held firmly, and the latter assumes an upward tendency.

At the Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2,943 tons of ore were sold, realising £19,077 12s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, £133 17s; average produce, 6¼; average price per ton, £6 10s; quantity of fine copper, 203 tons.

Compared with the last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard £1, and in the price per ton of ore about 1s 4d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard £7 8s, and in the price per ton of ore of about 12s.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1,113 tons of ore were sold, realising £10,692 16s 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £113 19s; average produce, 10¾; average price per ton, £9 11s; quantity of fine copper, 115 tons 9¼ cwts. Compared with the last sale the advance has been—in the standard £5, and in the price per ton of ore about 10s 5d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard £2 10s, and in the price per ton of ore about 5s 3d. Of the 1113 tons ore sold on Tuesday, 1092 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 9¾, and sold at an average standard of £115 2s 6d—£8 17s 6d per ton of ore; the remaining 21 tons were Australian regulus, which gave a produce of 46½, and sold at a standard of £101 2s—£14 10s per ton. On Nov. 20 there will be offered for sale 896 tons, comprising Cobre ore, British regulus, and Carthagenian.

The following is our usual comparative statement of prices:—

	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.
Consols	91¾	92
New Three per cents.	91¾	91¾
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	47	47
Cork and Bandon	15	15
Cork and Passage	10½	10½
Belfast Junction	43½	43½
Dublin and Drogheda	74½	74¾
Dublin and Kingstown	x d	x d
Dublin and Wicklow	5	5
Dundalk and Enniskillen	12	12
Irish South Eastern	8¾	8¾
Midland Great Western	53½	52¾
Waterford and Limerick	22½	23½
Bank of Ireland	240½	241½
Hibernian	37	37
National	64	62½
Royal	27½	27½
Atlantic	4	4
City of Dublin	105	108½
Steam Ship Building Co.	54	54½
Dundalk	10	10
Carysfort Mining Co.	12s 6d	20s 6d
Connorree	63s	55s 0d
General Mining Company	4½	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	13½	13½
Wicklow Copper	64½	67½
Alliance Gas	9½	9½

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 10.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92½
Ditto for new account 8th November	—
Ditto for new account, 10th December	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91¾ ⅞
Ditto account 10th December	—
BANKS.	
National	62½
STEAM.	
City of Dublin	—
Ditto Issue of 1860	6
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	20s
Connorree (Limited)	57s
General Mining Company (Limited)	4½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	74½
Midland Great Western	52½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th November Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91½	—	91½	92	92¼	92½
Ditto for Account	91½	91½ 92				
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91½ ⅝	91½	91½ ⅝	91½ ¾	91½	91½ ¾
Ditto for Account	—	91½	91½	91½	91½	—
Bank Stock	—	—				—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—November 10.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93½
New Threes	91½ ⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91½ ⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91½ ⅝

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 52½; Caledonians, 91½ ⅝; Great Northern, 115½ ¼; Great Western, 73½ ⅝; Great Western of Canada, 11½ ¾; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 117½ ⅝; London and North Western, 100 100½ ⅝; Leeds Northern, 50; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Midland Stock, 133½; South Eastern, 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½; York and North Midland, 86½; London and South Western, 94½ ⅝; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 117; Grand Trunks, 21½; North British, 62½ ⅝; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank stock, 232; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all the morning at 93½ to one-half, little or nothing doing. Shares very inactive, prices without any material change. Great Westerns firmer. Canadian dull and very inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The Funds to-day were steady at the late advance. Business to-day was general, and the tone of market at the close did not appear to be very strong. Railway stocks were steady. Lombardo-Venetian have advanced. American experienced a partial recovery. Canadian, however, sustained a fresh fall late in the afternoon. Brazilian also closed heavy. In the discount market to-day, only the best short paper could be negociated below 4½ per cent., and the demand was brisk. At the Bank of England, however, business was rather quiet.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Saturday Evening.—The Funds to-day were stationary at yesterday's prices, with few transactions. In the Share market business is equally languid, and the variation in prices is trifling. British Railway Stocks generally steady.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Saturday, 3-25 P.M.—The Bourse remains buoyant, and closed 70·45, being a rise of 5 centimes since yesterday, and one per cent. as compared with the prices of last Saturday.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 10.—Sales 95,470 bales, including 41,321 on speculation and 7,754 export. Market very firm.

Glasgow Iron Market, Nov. 10.—No. 1, 51s 6d to 52s 0d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 9d to 53s 0d; No. 3, 50s 9d to 51s 0d. Market very firm.

Cork Corn Market, Nov. 10.—White wheat, 30s to 35s 6d; red wheat, 25s to 32s; oats 13s 0d to 16s 4d; barley, 17s 6d to 21s.

Cork Butter Market.—First, 115s; seconds, 111s; thirds 108s; fourths, 96s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 69s. 2,000 in market.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Friday.

Tea—The increase in the shipments from China, when compared with last year, viz., over 8,000,000lbs., has produced some inactivity in the demand in our market; nevertheless, no quotable change has taken place in prices.

Sugar—For all raw sugars there has been a good demand, and the week's advance in the quotations is equal to 6d and 1s per cwt. West India has realised 36s to 45s; Bengal, 38s to 46s; Mauritius, 37s to 44s 6d; Siam, 33s to 46s 6d; Porto Rico, 39s to 47s; Manilla, 40s; Bahia, 40s; and Havana, 41s 6d to 43s 9d per cwt. Floating cargoes are firm in price. Refined goods are steady, at 50s to 50s 6d for common brown lumps.

Molasses—The demand continues steady, and prices are well supported.

Coffee—Rather large quantities of Ceylon have been on offer; nevertheless, the demand has shown more firmness, and prices have been well supported. Other kinds have commanded extreme rates.

Cocoa—A few parcels of Trinidad have changed hands at 76s per cwt. The bulk of the supplies offered at public sale have been called in.

Rice—About 10,000 bags have found buyers, but without leading to any change in value.

Fruit—Valencia raisins move off freely, at 39s per cwt. Currants are quite as dear as last week. Other fruit is steady.

Cotton—The market is very firm, and in some instances prices are a shade higher.

Hemp and Flax—Baltic hemp is firm, at £35 for Petersburg clean. No change in the value of flax. Coir goods are rather dearer.

Saltpetre—Most qualities are in fair request at last week's currency.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is firm at 52s 3d to 52s 6d cash mixed numbers. Manufactured parcels support late rate. Spelter is worth £19 17s 6d per ton. No change in the value of other metals.

Spirits—There is a moderate but by no means large business doing in rum. Proof Leewards, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; proof East India, 1s 7d to 1s 8d per gallon. The brandy market is steady at full quotations, and there is a fair inquiry for grain spirit.

Oils—Linseed oil is selling at £29 5s to £30; rape, £42 to £44 10s; cocoa-nut, £52 to £54; and fine palm, £47 10s to £49. Spirits of turpentine, 33s 6d to 34s 6d per cwt.

Tallow—P.Y.C. is in steady request at 61s per cwt on the spot, and at 61s for January to March deliveries.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—Friday.

The arrivals of English grain this week have been small, but considerable of foreign.

English Wheat fresh up of fair quality was taken readily at Monday's prices, but the damp and inferior sorts were difficult of disposal. The attendance was not large, but included more buyers of old foreign wheat than on Monday, and a moderate business was done in good qualities at the rates current on that day; new and inferior descriptions were neglected.

Barley, beans, and peas, bring Monday's quotations. Oats are a steady sale at fully late rates.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat	1970 qrs	59s 1d	Rye	— qrs	0s 0d
Barley	754 qrs	42s 8d	Beans	57 qrs	39s 8d
Oats	935 qrs	23s 8d	Peas	77 qrs	55s 10d

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	860	1240	10	—	—	1320 sks.
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	1450	—	—	—
Foreign	46,520	6,350	49,830	—	—	210 brls. 2420 sks.

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 13.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 15.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 16.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 16.
West Indies and Pacific [-]	6 p m Nov 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 16.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Nov 18.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 19.
India (Calcutta), China Australia, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 p m Nov 19.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Nov 20.
America (New York) [S]	6 a m Nov 20.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 22.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 23.
Brazil, &c., by French Packet	6 a m Nov 23.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Nov 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Nov 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 27.
America (New York) [S]	6 a m Nov 29.
Constantinople	7 a m Nov 30.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—Monday, Nov. 12.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

Theatre Royal—every evening at 7½ o'clock. This evening—"Aline, the Rose of Killarney" and "His Last Legs."
Concert Room, Rotundo.—Smith's Entertainment, at 3 and 8 o'clock
Royal Dublin Society.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free.
Irish Institution Gallery, No. 81, Lower Baggot-street.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
Zoological Gardens .. .. Open daily.
Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday November 3rd, amounted to 66,052, making a daily average of 11,008 copies.

As will be seen, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the Irish Times:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines.................. 1s 0d
Every additional line.............. 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines.................. 0s 6d
Every additional line.............. 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

Irish Times Office, October 1st, 1860.

"THE IRISH TIMES"
may be had
Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY.
PRICE—ONE PENNY.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit,
'Tis true you'll either find this house or—you'll miss it."
COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KEEVIL,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Sample, post free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the Public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4 D'OLIER-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.

The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.

That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.

That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.

These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.

The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—

The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.

BROWN AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

The sudden and unexpected retreat of Sin-ko-lin-sin is now explained. He withdrew, with all his force, and, probably, his best guns, to Pekin, which he undertakes to defend. The Chinese, having succeeded in inducing the allied Ambassadors to delay for some days in expectation of a treaty, at length refused to accede to the demand for indemnity for the cost of the war. Every day's delay was of inestimable value to the Chinese, and of incalculable injury to us. We know not what obstructions may have been thrown up in the interval on the road to the capital, or whether Sin-ko-lin-sin intends to execute his threat and inundate the country. The troops, with the exception of 2,000 left behind to retain Tien-tsin, are marching on Pekin. On the 10th of September they had reached Quang-tsun. Lord Elgin left Tien-tsin to follow them on the 9th. The Coolies, whose ready and energetic services were acknowledged by the allied commanders, are deserting, and the army finds it difficult to procure means of carriage. As Pekin is only about seventy-five miles from Tien-tsin, the next mail will probably bring us intelligence of its occupation. It should be a subject for congratulation that the Chinese Court has compelled a forward advance. The presence of so imposing a force as the allies possess, and a few rounds from the Armstrong guns, will effectually convince the Court of Pekin that the "barbarians" can no longer be trifled with or cajoled.

It is now fifteen months since we urged the formation of a fire brigade, with a due proportion of fire-escapes, for this city. If we had no such political conclave as the Dublin Corporation, both would have been provided long since. If the management of this city were placed in the hands of two or three paid functionaries, responsible to Government, does any reasonable man doubt that so elementary a precaution as the purchase of a dozen fire-escapes could have been neglected? For five months the Corporation has devoted itself to vituperative discussions respecting a title to the franchise by right of grand-birth. The disfranchisement of a few voters, we suppose, is infinitely more important in the estimation of our civic functionaries than any precautions for the preservation of life. There is, we believe, one fire escape in this city. It is kept in Kevin-street, beyond St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the very place where it is most useless, and most distant from the greater portion of the city. It was said that three more escapes were to be ordered four months since; but we have not heard anything of them. Did any person ever see a fire-escape at work in the city? Has it ever been brought out from its concealment? How many lives have been saved by it? Yet, how many lives have been lost through the absence of it? The terrible disaster in Mary's-lane is fresh in the remembrance of our readers. Then came the loss of life in Parliament-street, and now we have to add the loss of three more lives in Kildare-street. The Corporation of Dublin is, in a great degree, answerable for the loss of these three lives. They undertake the control and management of the city; they assume to be the guardians of its safety; they usurp the places of those who know the duties of municipal officers, and would fulfil them; they are irresponsible, and consequently careless; they are a political body, and therefore care more for a job than for life. Had they spent upon fire-escapes one half the time and money they have squandered in opposing an established right, it is almost certain that we should have been spared the horror of knowing that three human beings have been suddenly sent to the dread account by the most painful of deaths. Three lives were lost, and, in place of living beings, are three charred and blackened trunks. But for the heroism of an individual the Corporation would have more to answer for. The steward of the club, Mr. Hughes, clambered to the roof of the building from a window, and there letting down a blanket, dragged by superhuman exertions, six or seven female servants over the parapet, and saved them. A deed like this merits a substantial reward as well as honour. But it is clear that had there been a fire escape upon the ground all these could have been saved without risk to their preserver. Those who were lost probably feared to avail themselves of the only aid that offered, and while they hesitated fell into the flame.

We were witnesses of the conflagration which raged in Henry-street last night. The flames were allowed full and free scope for half an hour before even a fire engine appeared. Then there was the usual delay in procuring water. At half-past nine o'clock an engine and hose were laid at the rear of the fire in Prince's-street. Then came half-a-dozen thin gushes of water, like those from a garden engine and all came to a full stop. The Corporation carts did not arrive with water. Such is the state of things in this great city!

Let it be recollected that the Kildare-street Club and offered more chances of safety than seven-eighths of the buildings of Dublin. We may lay it down as a rule which admits no exception that every house in which a fire breaks out is certain to be destroyed before the engines and water-carts appear. The neighbouring houses may be saved from utter demolition, though not from injury, but the house in which a fire breaks out is never, by any chance, preserved. We have also the comfortable certainty that, should a fire break out in any of our houses this night, our children may be consumed to ashes before the solitary fire escape which the Dublin Corporation has so liberally provided can be brought to the scene. It is perfectly absurd that a fire-escape should be placed in such a quarter as Kevin-street. A fire generally executes its work in half an hour. In what time could a messenger from Dorset-street, from Mountjoy-square, or Kildare-street, hope to reach Kevin-street, and return with the fire-escape?

There ought to be, at least, eight of those appliances for saving life in this metropolis. The city should be divided into eight squares, and a fire-escape should be placed in the centre of each. At 7 o'clock during winter, and at 8 in summer, a man should be placed by the fire-escape, ready to wheel it to any quarter from whence a summons might come. A red lamp should direct every one to the place where the escape is deposited. It is absolutely a degradation that it should be necessary to urge such simple elements of civilisation to be adopted in the second city of the empire. It is vain, we fear, to appeal to the Corporation. Some political question, some notorious job, some personal squabble will continually stand in the way of anything practical. But the citizens who desire to have some means of safety at hand in case of fire might appeal to the Lord Lieutenant. His Excellency can authorise the Commissioners of Police to procure the fire escapes, and men to work them. Until a Lord Mayor, or a Town Councillor or two, be grilled to death, the Corporation will not move in the matter.

For the last half century the Lord Mayor of London's inauguration has been looked to as anxiously by curious politicians as by turtle-loving aldermen. Occurring nearly midway between the close of the preceding session and the opening of the new one, the banquet offers a fair opportunity to a frank Minister for unfolding some of the actions of diplomacy. Never was a Lord Mayor's banquet the object of such deep interest, and never was public expectation so signally disappointed. Out of the *disjecta membra* of a crushed nationality there had suddenly arisen a great kingdom fully entitled to rank as a sixth Great Power. The conduct of the French Emperor gave rise to grave suspicion that he did not regard the creation of this new planet so close to his own orbit with favour. It is known that the Warsaw Conference has not been so unproductive of results as Europe was led to suppose, and that the secrecy which shrouds its determination is not without good reason. Within six weeks the English Foreign Minister had published two dispatches, addressed to the Sardinian Court, absolutely contradictory of each other. Men hoped that, as the French Ambassador hurried from Paris, ostentatiously to attend the banquet, they should learn something of the intentions of his master. It was anticipated that Lord John Russell would throw some light upon his own dispatches, or, at least, inform us which of the two is to be taken as a clue to his policy. Some declaration respecting the line of action England is to pursue under novel circumstances was expected from Lord Palmerston. But all is a blank, or, rather, is a mere set of common phrases on hackneyed subjects strung together. "Language," we are sarcastically told, "is the means "for concealing thought;" and most assuredly, the after-dinner speeches of Friday night were intended to conceal our policy.

The Count de Persigny was certain "that the "wishes for the continuance of peace would be re"ceived with lively satisfaction by the whole "diplomatic body in London." It is strange that so few members of that body were present to listen to promises of peace from the lips of the Ambassador of Louis Napoleon. The Sardinian Envoy and the Persian Ambassador were the only representatives of Foreign Powers who could be induced to listen to Persigny's siren song in repetition of the Emperor's refrain. The Count de Persigny acknowledges that there are panics, alarms, distrusts, &c.; but they, he says, "arise because we "cannot efface in a day the traces of so many centu"ries of rivalry and strife," especially where the Emperor is steadily pursuing the course which gave occasion to all the wars between France and England. He assures Europe that peace will be maintained "because the two nations have everything to "lose and nothing to gain by fresh contests," as if this was not the case in all preceding wars. And he concludes with a panegyric upon the "Commercial "Treaty," which not a living man professes to understand. As to the violent interference at Gaeta, the assumption by France of command over the Upper Mediterranean, or the policy Louis Napoleon means to pursue in Rome, or towards Italy—these topics are all conspicuous by their absence.

Forty years' experience at public meetings has enabled Lord Palmerston to touch only upon those topics which will "tell." Airily and jauntily he can congratulate the Lord Mayor on being "a Hampshire "man," and, therefore, a neighbour. *Dulce est desipere in loco*, "and the gravities of political responsibility "should be mixed with inaugural festivities." Now that the ten thousand clauses of the French treaty have been settled thoroughly to the satisfaction of the French Emperor, Lord Palmerston desires "to "compare with the results of practice those theories "according to which commerce ought to be con"ducted." Glancing off to China, Lord Palmerston made capital out of the brilliant achievements of the army and navy, and was "peculiarly gratified "by the perfect cordiality which prevailed between "the English and French commanders." A cordiality so remarkable that until Sir Hope Grant declared he would attack the great northern fort alone, the French could not be induced to assail what proved to be the key of the position. Then comes another clap-trap, and a glowing eulogium on the Volunteers, "a force now part "of the permanent institutions of the country (?)" But it would not be characteristic of Lord Palmerston if his speech would not close with a red fire. So, "in presence of the representatives of foreign "and allied powers," he declares we must redress the balance caused by the preponderating armies of Continental powers, "by fortifying important and vul"nerable points, and by maintaining a strong "and powerful navy." There is nothing new in this; nor does there appear to be any reason why the representatives of foreign Powers, two of whom only were present, should be called upon emphatically to note what has become an axiom of politics.

Poor Lord John Russell was extinguished. He spoke but little, and that little was "almost inau"dible." He was *effete* with the travail of his last dispatch, and merely hinted "at faults in the House "of Commons," a phrase indicative of future tinkering at Reform Bills.

The recollections of Lord Mayor's day, 1860, are of Gog and Magog—the gilt coach—ancient knights—a brilliant ball, and some six or seven hundred diners—the French Treaty—the English Alliance—peace—the Volunteers—a strong fleet, and a threat by inuendo; but of Italy or English policy not a word.

The *Times* on French Policy:—

It is hard for those whose happy fortune it is to wield an unfettered pen fully to realize the troubles and embarrassments that wait upon men who are compelled to write with the fear of a censorship before their eyes. It must be bad enough as a mere matter of style and taste. To suppress the appropriate epithet, to stifle in its birth a nascent epigram, to suppress an apposite but a pungent historical parallel,—all these things are grievous to human nature, tribulations which must be borne in order to be fully appreciated. But this is not all. The difficulties of style are nothing compared with the difficulties of matter. A man may have the clearest views of past, present, and future, may have succeeded completely in analysing a difficult and complicated political problem, and yet be compelled to content himself with hints, innuendos, and half-truths; he must pretend to doubt where he has the fullest information, and assume an ignorance of facts of which his mind is full, and of principles which he is burning to enunciate. We have often admired the extraordinary dexterity with which the writers in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the only periodical publication in France which pretends to anything like independence, contrive to deal with the most dangerous subjects without bringing down upon their heads those thunders which are perpetually growling above them. It is a good intellectual exercise to try to divine what is withheld from what is expressed, and to endeavour to restore the text, vitiated, not by the lapse of time or the carelessness of transcribers, but by the intentional obscurities incurred by men, the limits of whose own opinions do not coincide with the boundaries which a higher power has prescribed to them.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for the present month gives us an article from the able pen of M. Forcade, on the present state of Europe, and more especially on the position of England. The remarks of the writer are very just and forcible, but they are also pregnant with conclusions which, of course, he does not attempt to draw. We will briefly state the assertions of M. Forcade, and then endeavour to draw from them what appears to be a legitimate inference, but an inference which, of course, the writer was not at liberty to proclaim. M. Forcade, in a rapid glance, surveys the ground passed over by each great power in Europe within the last two years, and, by way of taking the bull by the horns, begins with the case of his own country. France began by movement, but is now silent and expectant. She began by a confederation, with the Pope for its head. She has arrived at Italian unity, the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, and a doubt whether she can maintain him in Rome. Austria has learnt common sense, avoids war, and institutes reforms in a liberal direction. Prussia and Russia make friends with Austria. Victor Emmanuel, instead of a Federation, has a kingdom of twenty-four millions of subjects. England, lately isolated, without defence, who would not make war for an idea, and deplored the war in Italy, has now sufficient means of defence, and holds the freest and the most courted position in Europe. Italy and the Northern Powers vie with each other for her good graces, and France herself, though ill-treated in the matter of Savoy and Nice, makes the most flattering assurances to England. England can profit by events without engaging herself in them. She hates Rome, and the temporal Papacy comes to an end. Lord Palmerston hates the Neapolitan Bourbons, and the Neapolitan Bourbons fall. England desires Italian unity, and it is accomplished; and England uses all these favourable circumstances to preserve the peace of Europe. The writer now turns to France, which is by no means in that favourable position as arbitress of Europe which a late semi-official article claimed for her. Having begun the Italian movement France is responsible for it; she cannot allow the work of 1859 to be destroyed, and therefore her destiny is bound up with Piedmont. She is the only Power that intervenes in Italy. She is embarrassed by the occupation of Rome, which must soon be brought to a crisis by the failure of the Pontifical revenues. Will the rest of Europe help her out of the difficulty, or will they stand by with folded arms and leave her to emerge from it as best she may?

The interpretation of all this appears to us to be very plain. As we read it, it is a guarded and polite way of informing the Emperor that his Italian policy has been a failure from one end to the other. He was placed by the expedition which, as president, he organised in 1849, in a position, with regard to Rome, much more embarrassing than that of any other Power in Europe. Whatever was the result to any other Power of a stir in Italian affairs, nobody could doubt that to him, at least, it must be fraught with the difficulty which has actually arisen—the difficulty of maintaining the Pope where he is in spite of his subjects, and in spite of the wishes of the united Italian peoples, or of inflicting an apparent stain on the honour of France by surrendering the territories of a Prince whom she has taken under her protection, into the hands of a neighbouring potentate. These things ought to have been foreseen and guarded against; but it is quite clear that the Emperor did neither the one nor the other. He announced as his programme an Italian Federation, with the Pope at its head, a plan which, perhaps, needed nothing to give it effect except the assent of a respectable minority of the Italian people, which everybody knew that it would be impossible to procure. France has given the impulse undoubtedly to the Italian Revolution, but what has she gained by it? By making Italy into a sixth first-rate Power she has entirely thwarted her own traditional policy. She has created a State whose interest it will be to seek the alliance of England in preference to her own. She has, indeed, obtained Savoy and Nice, but never were possessions bought so dear. We do not allude to the many thousands of Frenchmen, and the many millions of francs that are buried in the plains of Lombardy, but to the distrust and apprehension which that acquisition has spread throughout Europe. Next to leaving Italy weak and divided, the policy of France required that England should continue supinely confident in her strength and her renown, a position, to say the truth, which England is always too anxious to occupy. The policy of the Emperor has exactly reversed this. By arousing her fears, he has not only put an end to that cordial understanding which has for years existed between the two Governments, but has also obliged England, by increasing her armaments, remodelling her artillery, and placing the rifle in the hands of her people, to assume an attitude to which more than anything else is due the influence attributed to her by the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The sum of the whole seems to be, if we read, as we suspect we ought, the praises of England as so many censures of France, that France, by her policy during the last two years, has materially injured her position in Europe, has increased the embarrassments of the Roman question, has raised up a power very formidable to her by sea, and by no means contemptible by land; has lost the confidence and at the same time increased the influence of England, and has obtained in exchange nothing but Savoy and Nice, those provinces about which we have treated her so ill.

There is a paragraph in the *Revue* with regard to Austria which is also worthy of observation:—"Every capitulation of despotism, in whatever part of Europe it may take place, is a victory for us, the Liberals of Europe, and it is not for us to depreciate our victories." Possibly it may be worth the consideration of the Emperor of the French, whether the position which he occupies must not be speedily reviewed and greatly modified. Can he be, as he has undoubtedly been, in the present instance, the author of a liberal movement throughout Europe, without extending to his own subjects some of the benefits which they have bestowed upon other nations? Must their motto for ever be "*Sic vos non vobis?*" Are they always to give and never to receive, and is the Emperor quite sure that the liberty which he has been the means of extending to other people will not react upon his own? France gave freedom to our American colonies, but the recoil of the blow overthrew her absolute government. France has given freedom to Italy, and made her a State so considerable that she cannot recall the gift. Is the Emperor quite sure that Italy may not requite the boon by imparting some of her own freedom to France?

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

The immortal Dan gets the credit of a proverb, the title to which no one will be apt to dispute with him—"Give a lie twenty-four hours of a start, and the truth will never overtake it." Any person observant of the facility with which the Whigs have been propagating canards this last week in the city of London must have come to the conclusion that the Lichfield compact admitted the attaches of Lord John Russell to the privileges of this saying, for a judicious propagation of false reports in connexion with the recent dispatch seemed the order of the day. It is easy now to discountenance the rumour that the Foreign Ministers held a meeting, and decided, in consequence of the Foreign Secretary's malpractices, not to sit in his company at the Lord Mayor's banquet, but the report emanated from a Government source. In the demoralised period when I was a boy, we had a saying at school, which in the improved morals of the present day is happily exploded, "when you tell a lie stick to it," but Lord John's friends seem never to have learnt it, for authentic intelligence having reached that Persigny of the Foreign Ministers would be present thought to improve the occasion by assuring select audiences that his presence was forthcoming at the personal request of the Foreign Secretary, and caused this statement to buzz through the cafés of Paris. At any rate, however friendly the Premier and the Secretary appeared in public last night—friendly so far that neither of them acted the part monopolised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of proclaiming open war on his Cabinet when the whim takes him, the Cabinet difficulty is not yet over. I am assured that the Ministers met this day week without coming to any conclusion, and that an adjournment took place till next Monday, when a full attendance is summoned. No notice was taken of the previous meeting in the Government or fashionable organs, and there is an anxiety at head quarters to let the matter pass away unnoticed. I have hit on a rhyme of Canning's, which seemed to have been written in anticipation of the foolery of our Secretary which has given rise to this split—

> The Consul quoted Wicquefort,
> And Puffendorf and Grotius,
> And proved from Vattel,
> Exceedingly well,
> Such an act would be quite atrocious.

Meantime with that singular good luck which always accompanies the designs of the author of the "Durham Letter," he has awakened a list of continental hornets who unite in declaring that the sayings and promises of Lord John on his Continental trip were of a very different character than his recent emanation. Disclosures of conferences with Schleinitz are threatened, in which he undertook, on the part of Great Britain, to leave Prussia free to act should Venetia be attacked.

The suggestion that some of our Volunteers should visit Paris, in token of love and friendship with our French brethren in arms, seems likely to result in the only success anticipated—that of bringing Klotz Rowsell and his organ, the *Treaty*, into notoriety. An idea emanating from a German Jew, who is more of a Frenchman than an Englishman, and who edits an Anglo-French journal, with the hopes of making French wines palatable, and inspiring us with devotion to Napoleon, bears on its front too many traces of Mocquard's impression to recommend it. Indeed, the latter or his Imperial master now gets the credit of the suggestion. However the names of the Secretary at War or of the Duke of Cambridge can no longer be paraded in its favour, as was sought to be done without their permission; and a meeting is convened, for this day, of the officers commanding metropolitan corps, at which it is expected the last kick will be given to the absurd notion. As though to put a final extinguisher on it, the proposal found [illegible] which would be likely to evoke national feeling, namely—the *Morning Chronicle*, whose only chance for public favour is its pretensions to a French circulation, and the *Morning Star and Dial*, which claims for its highest privilege to do deputy to Messrs. Cobden and Bright.

Great disappointment is felt among the ship-building firms at the course decided on by the Admiralty, with respect to the iron-clad frigates. The tenders sent in have been all rejected as unsatisfactory, and a notion has got abroad that their lordships intend to try their hands at ship building on their own account.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the Hero and its precious cargo, it is said that the Admiralty have despatched two vessels, to start in an American direction, in quest of the overdue ship. It was expected that her appearance would have been telegraphed last Saturday, at the farthest. And, as I am writing of notabilities, I may mention that the friends of Lord Seymour, son of the Duke of Somerset, whom I stated in a former letter to be the "Captain Sarsfield" of the Italian army, have been trying to persuade him to quit the scene of war for the security of home, but that their efforts to draw him away from the fight have failed. The bump of combativeness must be developed to an unusual size in the noble lord, for I am told that he attached himself as a volunteer to our Indian army during the recent outbreak, and was ever found in the thickest of the fight.

Mr. Train has at last found a metropolitan espouser in the Lambeth Vestry, who have decided to allow him to lay down a tramway from Westminster Bridge to Kennington Gate, along a road hitherto monopolised by a company who know well how to exact dues for the privilege.

The Government of Louis Napoleon will not, without protest, infringe on the privileges of free speech hitherto enjoyed by the French Bar, for Berryer, the illustrious advocate, has come out with an able pamphlet against the threatened encroachment.

Bulwer Lytton has taken up his residence for the ensuing four months in the Ionian Islands, intent on literary work. I mentioned that he had promised a play to Sadler's Wells. He is accompanied by his son (the Owen Meredith of *Blackwood* and of last month's *Cornhill*), who has been appointed resident at Paxo.

A London manager has offered a tempting sum to Auber to write an opera for his stage, and the manager of the Adelphi is in quest of a Frenchman and his manuscript.

Professor Masson has won a prize in the London Scottish for being the best shot of his company. Mr. Thomas Trollope has in hands, to be ready next month a story of an interdict to be called "Paul the Pope, and Paul the Friar," while his maternal relative intends to precede him in a sketch of events in Italy during the last eighteen months. Owen Meredith, to whom I have referred already, has entrusted for publication to Chapman and Hall, a volume called "Serbski Pesme, or National Songs of Servia."

A borough to let. A model one, after the pattern laid down by Mr. Bright:—Any one having £10,000 of ready money may hear of such, by applying to any vintner in Southwark. Principals unimportant. Apply at once. Beneath the grotto which is satisfied with no more ignoble representative than Major-General Thompson, or the Rev. Edward Miall, a quiet look out is kept for some man in the moon, who will do the part of Crœsus, and hang expense. But the offer does not appear to take. Austin Layard, the upholsterer of the present day, seems, so far, to have expended most in the placarding line.

The first number of *Temple-bar* will introduce the editor, G. A. Sala, describing his travels in the county of Middlesex, and the Rev. J. M. Bellew, whose name figures in another scene, this law term, sketching his wanderings in Syria and the Holy Land. Dr. Hood will contribute a paper on criminal lunatics, and a lady will begin a love story. The other papers, if I am to judge from their names, will be of the heavy lamp. Faraday's juvenile Christmas lecture will be on the history of a candle.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

Windsor, Nov. 9.

The 19th anniversary of the birthday of the heir-apparent was celebrated here to-day with the customary honours. Early in the morning the bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church sent forth merry peals, which were continued throughout the day. At half past nine o'clock the regiment of the Royal Horse Guards, from the Spittal Barracks, under the command of Colonel Vyse; the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, under the command of Colonel Dalrymple, from the Sheet-street Barracks; and two companies of the Windsor Volunteers, under the command of Captain the Hon. A. L. H. Ruthven marched into the Home-park, and took up positions on the lawn fronting the eastern terrace, the Horse Guards being on the right of the line, the Scots Fusiliers forming the centre, and the Rifles on the left of the line, the whole brigade being under the command of Colonel Dalrymple. Her Majesty came on the ground precisely at ten o'clock, with the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and other members of the Royal family, the visitors, and suite, and was received with a Royal salute. The brigade then fired a *feu de joie* with good effect, and gave three cheers for the Prince of Wales. Upwards of twenty soldiers who had distinguished themselves in recent wars were then drawn up in line, and decorated with the Victoria Cross the Queen herself pinning the honours on the breasts of the brave fellows. At the conclusion of this interesting ceremony the brigade marched past in quick time, formed line, and presented arms. The Windsor Rifles, on leaving the ground, had the honour of singing before her Majesty one of Mr. Dyson's admirably adapted glees for a march. Afterwards the regiments, headed by their bands, left the ground for their respective quarters.

A marriage is arranged to take place between the Countess of Rothes and the Hon. George Waldegrave, younger brother of the present Earl Waldegrave. The Countess of Rothes succeeded her brother in the honours of her family on his death last year.

The funeral of the Earl of Dundonald will take place in Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday next, the 14th.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France has arrived at Albert-gate House, from Paris. The Countess de Persigny is staying at Tunbridge Wells.

The Duke of Somerset will be elected one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House in the room of the late Earl of Dundonald.

Lord Dufferin is still very poorly at Beyrout.

Mr. and Mrs. Aylward have returned to Shankill Castle from Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Golden have returned to Gowran Castle from Dublin.

The Earl and Countess of Donoughmore are expected shortly to arrive at their residence, Knocklofty House.

Lord Clifton has arrived at his seat, Gowran Castle, to visit his Lordship's extensive estates in Kilkenny.

John Vance, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Vance have arrived at their residence, Rutland-square, for the winter.

The Rev. John Fox and family have left Kinawly Glebe, for the Cove of Cork.

Major Ellis, M.P., is expected to arrive at Gowran Castle, on Monday, on a visit to his brother, Viscount Clifden.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The performances at the Theatre Royal, on Saturday evening, introduced Mr. Drew in two characters in every way adapted to his peculiar abilities—the first, Captain Murphy Maguire, in the comedy of the "Serious Family," and the second, Patrick O'Brien, in the two-act drama of the "Irish Emigrant." The public are better acquainted with Captain Maguire than with the latter personage, but it is one of those admirable pieces of acting which seldom loses its attraction by repetition; and, as performed by Mr. Drew, could not possibly produce any but a favourable impression. The position of a "free-and-easy" Irishman, a "Paddy Blunt" of the soil, amongst a number of individuals who move for ever in an element of seriousness, bordering on melancholy despondency, is certainly one in which a personage such as Captain Maguire is represented to be may find many opportunities of amusing an audience, both by contrasting his own hilarity of spirits with those of his moody and pragmatical friends, and by rendering the very object which should enlist our respect, from its grave demeanour, the *fontem paranem* of levity itself. In this comedy such opportunities are presented to the actor, and it is sufficient to say they were made as much of by Mr. Drew as they were worth. The "Irish Emigrant" is a drama of some ability, but does not embrace any incident of novelty. Indeed, as it at present stands, it may be said to derive nearly all its attraction from the good acting in two or three of its *dramatis personæ*, and the useful moral it inculcates. The plot is entirely founded on the old maxim, that "honesty is the best policy," and the author (John Brougham, Esq.) has set about his task in real earnest to prove the truth of this principle. The piece opens with a scene where a young man is represented as immersed in difficulties and generous relative and benefactor, is transmitting to him, through the hands of an old friend, the sum of 5,000 dollars, in order to afford him a last chance of recovering his fortunes, and regaining his position in society. The next scene introduces the three best characters in the drama, Patrick O'Brien (Mr. Drew), Tom Bobalink (Mr. F. Huntley), and "Polly Bobalink" (Mrs. Burkinshaw), the wife of the latter. Tom is a New York drayman, and by hard, honest industry, is enabled to pass a contented life, and feel grateful for what he has been blessed with. While he and his young wife are seated at a comfortable meal, the figure of an unhappy, ill-clad, starving man—who is at once known to be an Irish emigrant—makes his appearance at the door. This person is Patrick O'Brien, who, upon being called in, states that he is nearly "dead with hunger," has tried to get work while strength remained, but fears if he could even now procure it, he would not be equal to the task. He says that hunger is nothing new to him, and that the only time such a sensation had ever left him was during the month he was on the Atlantic, coming from Ireland to America, for then he was too sick to eat anything save a little water-gruel, and this he did not get. The picture drawn in this scene is a very striking one, as illustrating the poor chances of the emigrant who leaves his own country in the belief of amassing fortune in a strange one. The sequel to the story, however, turns the scales, for O'Brien has by singular good luck come across a person who sympathises with his sad condition. He is employed by Tom as an assistant drayman, and begins his work with renewed strength and spirit. One day, while both are busy earning a few dollars, Tom finds a pocket-book containing a large amount. This is the money sent to relieve the embarrassments of the young man mentioned above, but, by some mishap, it has been dropped in the street. Upon finding it, it is taken possession of by Tom, who denies all knowledge of the matter. Pat O'Brien is not aware that his master has the money. The whole point of the play turns upon this. The man heretofore happy on his small honest gains, becomes miserable and lost in the consciousness of his guilt. He cannot return the pocket book, for he has denied that he ever saw it. The home which had previously been the abode of love and contentment becomes the seat of trouble and care. But it so happens that while these things are taking place, [illegible] room, and Pat finds it. Then the contrast between the honesty of extreme poverty and the knavery of wealth forms a capital point in the piece. In this instance Pat will not touch the book, for he conceives it not to be his own. But for the first time, begins to suspect that this is the "long-lost treasure," but never for a moment believes, it to have been in his master's possession. Polly takes up the money, and at once hurries with it to the owner, who is thus rescued, barely in time, from utter ruin. Pat is equally anxious that the book should be returned, and when Tom learns the fact he is more overjoyed than he had ever been before. And so the drama ends. Good fortune smiles upon all the parties, and a good moral is left behind for any who wish to take a lesson from it. Mr. Drew's acting was truly natural—indeed it could not have been more so. In passages where feeling was required he was complete in his representation, and in the comic parts nothing could be better. Mr. Huntly is deserving of favourable notice. He is an actor of much more than the ordinary status, and, above all, reads his text carefully and well. Mrs. Burkinshaw was vivacious, spirited and amusing as the amiable Polly, and delighted the audience by the good humour which she threw into her acting. A drama (which has been in preparation for some time) entitled, "Aline, the Rose of Killarney," will be produced this (Monday) evening, the character of Davy O'Leary being sustained by Mr. Drew. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been engaged by Mr. Harris, and will appear on Saturday next.

CONCERT AT THE ROTUNDO.

Madame Clara Novello and the members of the London Glee and Madrigal Society appeared in two concerts on Saturday. The morning concert was attended by a numerous and fashionable audience, but in the evening the attendance was not so large, owing to the severity of the weather. At the evening concert, the recitative and air from Handel, "Angels ever bright and fair," was rendered with sparkling effect, by Madame Clara Novello. In the quintett by Bishop, "Blow, gentle gales," the superior qualities of her rich soprano were strikingly perceptible. She was assisted by Miss Eyles (a lady possessing a beautiful voice, most artistically cultivated), and Messrs. Baxter, Cummins, and Lawler. The grand romanza "Robert toi que J'aime," from "Robert le Diable," was the best item in the programme, but Clara Novello would not grant an encore. It was anxiously pressed for, almost to exaction. Her valedictory song—for such it may be regarded, as this was Madame Clara Novello's last public appearance in Dublin—was the Irish melody, "How dear to me the hour." She concluded it with some verses of the old Jacobite song, "Bonnie Prince Charlie." Hadyn's humorous serenade, "Maiden fair, oh, deign to tell," was repeated. Two German students are supposed to be serenading a young lady, and they are overheard by her "papa," who threatens the watchman on them, unless they depart. In a dramatic point of view it is interesting, and the melody is clear and pleasing. The concert concluded with an amusing catch by S. Webb, "Would you know my Celia's charms," which was encored. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was present at the morning concert.

The Church.

We have much pleasure in announcing the appointment of the Rev. John Beattie, B.A., T.C.D., of the Omagh Academy, to the classical mastership of the Coleraine Academical Institution.

Archdeacon Cather, incumbent of Westport, has been complaining of ill health, and is now sojourning at Brighton.

The Bishop of Oxford delivered his triennial charge at Woodstock on Wednesday. The right reverend prelate discussed various ecclesiastical questions with his accustomed ability. Upon the church rate question he recommended the clergy to wait patiently, and abstain from proposing any scheme which might have the effect of precipitating the settlement of the question. His lordship also vigorously denounced the proposed legalisation of a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and pointed out that, if this became law, Church and State would be directly at issue. The Bishop likewise spoke strongly against the proposed revision of the Liturgy, arguing that it was sought for only in the interest of a party, and that if this scheme of revision were carried out, there would be an immediate disruption of the Church.

Thanks.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following:—Collected in pence by a lady, per Mr. Hackett, £1 10s; Messrs. Phillips and Bradford, £1 11s; Mrs. D'Arcy, £1; Mrs. Caulfield, per Mrs. Smyly, £1; Miss Elrington, £2; the Misses Peter, £1; Alderman Atkinson, £2; L. A. Bryan, Esq., £1; H. Browne, Esq., £1; Mr. and Mrs. Kift, per Miss Shaw, 10s.

George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society, to the Venerable J. Gregg, D.D., for £2, and to Rev. Doctor Butcher, for two guineas, being their respective subscriptions to the funds of the society.

From the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association (in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland), Westland-row, to R. R. Warren, Esq., Q.C., for a donation of books to the library of the association.

The Rev. Richard Hemphill thankfully acknowledges having received from the Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, for the North Strand Church, the sum of £100, being part of a sum of money left to him in trust for Church purposes, by the late Thomas Vance, Esq., of Paradise-row.

From the Rector and Churchwardens of Rathfarnham, for £1 each from Mr. S. Jerrard, Mr. G. Gerrard, Mr. E. F. Gibbon, Mr. Roach, the Rev. Dr. Todd, S.F.T.C.D.; and 10s from Mr. William Warren; their yearly subscriptions to the Parochial National School.

The Army.

Brevet Colonel George Best, C.M., Royal Engineers, to be Assistant Adjutant General of Engineers in Ireland, vice Durnford, promoted to the rank of Colonel in the corps.

Colonel Blane, Assistant Adjutant General in Dublin, is on leave to the 15th December. During his absence, his duties will be discharged by Major Daniell, Major of Brigade.

Royal Artillery—Captain Mercer's battery, under orders

for New Zealand, will sail from the Royal Arsenal pier, Woolwich, according to present arrangement on the 17th of the present month. The total number ordered for embarkation consists of Captain Mercer and four other officers, 214 men, 22 women, and their children. Lieutenant Straubenzee, R H A, is on leave from Dublin to January 14.

Royal Engineers.—It is announced that Lieut-Colonel E Stanton, C B, R E, the Assistant-Adjutant-General, will proceed to Warsaw on a Government mission, relieving Colonel J L A Simmons, C B, R E, who has received an appointment at Aldershott Camp. Lieutenant-Colonel W O Lennox, V C, will succeed Colonel Stanton as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Royal Engineers.

6th Dragoons.—Captain Dawson is about to retire from the service. Lieutenant the Hon E R Bourke purchases the vacant troop. The regiment expects to move from Kirkee to Ahmednuggur to be quartered.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Rumours are circulated at head-quarters of the Royal Marines that the battalion now serving in China would shortly arrive home, intelligence having been received that they would embark at Hong Kong for England on the 1st of October.

84th Regiment.—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., by permission of Major Spier Hughes, commanding the 84th Regiment, the non-commissioned officers gave a ball, on an imposing scale, at the Salford Barracks. It was in commemoration of the presentation to the regiment, a few days ago, of the Indian medals, which they so bravely earned in the siege and defence of Lucknow, and on many other occasions. The company numbered about 150, among them were several of the officers and their wives, and the evening passed off most agreeably.

The usual parade of the troops composing the garrison of Windsor, including the Windsor Rifle Volunteers, took place on Friday morning in the Home Park in honour of the Prince of Wales' birthday, notwithstanding the disappointment caused by the non-arrival of his Royal Highness in England. Her Majesty also distributed the Victoria Crosses.

At 10 o'clock the lines having been formed, under the command of Colonel Dalrymple, Scots Fusilier Guards, and the recipients of the Victoria Cross being present, the Queen and Prince Consort came on the ground, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess of Leiningen, and their Serene Highnesses Prince Leiningen and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Holstein Augustenbourg.

The troops having presented arms a *feu de joie* was fired, and three cheers were given for the Prince of Wales.

Her Majesty then proceeded to distribute the Victoria Crosses, when the following persons were decorated:—

Mr. William [...] Fraser M'Donell, Bengal Civil Service, magistrate of Sarun, for great coolness and bravery on the 30th of July, 1857.

Major Charles Cranfurd Fraser, 7th Hussars (now 11th Hussars), for conspicuous and cool gallantry on the 31st of December, 1858.

Captain (now Major) George Alexander Renny, Bengal Horse Artillery, for having with great gallantry mounted to the top of the wall of the magazine at Delhi, 16th of Sept., 1857.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Aylmer Spicer Cameron, late 72nd Regiment (now of 25th Regiment), for conspicuous bravery on the 30th of March, 1858, at Kotah.

Lieutenant John Grant Malcolmson, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, for rescuing a brother officer in extreme danger on the 8th of February, 1857.

Surgeon Joseph Jee, C.B., 78th Regiment, for most conspicuous gallantry and important services on the entry of the late Major-General Havelock's relieving forces into Lucknow in September, 1857.

Colour Sergeant George Waller, 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, for conspicuous bravery on the 14th and 18th of September, 1857, at Delhi.

Colour Sergeant Stephen Garvin, 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, for daring and gallant conduct before Delhi on the 23rd of June, 1857.

Colour Sergeant James Munro, late 93d Regiment, for devoted gallantry at Secunderabagh on the 16th of November, 1857, in rescuing a wounded officer of the same corps.

Farrier George Hollis, late 8th Hussars, selected for the Victoria Cross by his companions in the gallant charge made by a squadron of the regiment at Gwalior on the 17th of June, 1858.

Bugler William Sutton, 1st battalion, 60th Rifles, for gallant conduct at Delhi on the 13th of September, 1857, the night previous to the assault, in volunteering to reconnoitre the breach, and throughout the operations.

Private Samuel Morley, 2d Battalion, Military Train, for saving an officer's life on the 15th April, 1858.

Private John Kirk, 1st Battalion, 10th Foot, for daring gallantry at Benares on the 4th June, 1857.

Private Denis Dempsey, 1st battalion, 10th Foot, for having at Lucknow, on the 14th of March, 1858, carried a powder bag through a burning village for the purpose of mining a passage in the rear of the enemy's position, and for another act of gallantry on the 12th of August, 1857.

Private Henry Addison, late 43rd Regiment, for gallant conduct on the 2nd Janaary, 1852, near Kurreeah, when he received two dangerous wounds and lost his leg.

Private James Thompson, 1st battalion, 60th Rifles, for gallant conduct in saving the life of his captain on the 9th of July, 1857.

Private John Divane, 1st battalion, 60th Rifles, for distinguished gallantry in heading a successful charge by the Beloochee and Sikh troops on one of the enemy's trenches before Delhi on the 10th September, 1857.

The troops then marched past, and, having re-formed line, and presented arms, returned to their quarters.

The Queen was attended by Lady Macdonald, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lord Cremorne, Lieutenant Colonel Cavendish, the Equerries in Waiting, and by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for the War Department, and the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the Forces.

After the review, the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Princess Leiningen, walked in the Home Park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Prince of Holstein Augustenburg, and the Prince of Leiningen.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Windsor by an early train, attended by Lieutenant Colonel Clifton.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at the Castle, and took luncheon.

The Navy.

Considerable anxiety has been [...] by a report which has been current during the past week that sickness was prevalent on board the Britannia cadet training ship to such an extent that it would necessitate the removal of the cadets from the ship for the purpose of clearing her out, &c. There is not, however, the slightest cause for alarm, or for the very exaggerated reports which have been spread concerning the ship. The cadets on board, as well as the novices, have had many of their number during the late wet weather suffering from colds, which have in 18 cases resulted in a slight attack of measles or low fever. In these cases the patients have been immediately removed to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, where roomy quarters, good nursing, and suitable diet—things not always obtainable on board a ship, could be provided for them. The condition of the Britannia in this respect has not been different from the town, where numbers, especially children, have suffered from the same disease, and undoubtedly from the same causes, as the cadets and novices on board the Britannia. The present cold weather has, however, considerably checked the sickness, and there is every prospect of all being convalescent among their ranks by the time the cadets separate for their Christmas holidays.

The following appointments were made on Friday at the Admiralty:—Francis W. Sanders has been nominated to a cadetship; William H. Green, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Indus, as supernumerary; John M'Cool, second-class assistant-engineer, to the Cumberland, as supernumerary, for hospital treatment; and John C. Weeks, second-class-assistant-engineer, to the Cornwallis, for service in the Fly.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

CHINA—ADVANCE OF THE ALLIED ARMY ON PEKIN.

Shanghai, 20th Sept.—The settlement of negociations is delayed owing to the question of the money indemnity. The allied troops are marching on Pekin, where Sung Kolinson is reported to be present with a large force. Lord Elgin followed the troops on the 9th Sept. The army reached Gangtsuncget on the 10th Sept. There is a difficulty in providing carriages, as the Coolies are deserting. 2,000 men protect Tientsin. The rebels are inactive.

Canton, 26th Sept.—Trade obstructed by the rebels.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, 26th Sept.—The departures of gold ships are as follows:—The Sals ette, with 113,752 ozs.; the Sussex, with 52,161 ozs.; the Anglesea, with 57,598 ounces.

EXPECTED CAPITULATION OF GAETA.

Turin, Nov. 10th.—No fresh news has been received respecting the negociations for the capitulation of Gaeta. It is asserted that the garrison of Gaeta is composed of a few battalions only.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Sunday Morning.—The Royal mail ship Arabia, arrived off the harbour at 8-30 a.m., with dates from Boston to the 31st ult., and Halifax 1st inst. She landed all mails and proceeded immediately. The Asia had arrived out at New York on 28th, and the Fulton and Europa at Cape Race. There is no news of any importance.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, 29th.—Money less offering; foreign exchange lower, but promises to be more active; Stocks opened at an average improvement, but are still fluctuating and irregular, although most descriptions closed at something above Saturday's rates; ashes are quiet, but steady; flour market, for both State and Western, more active, but no striking change in quotations; holders are rather more disposed to realise, owing to the unfavourable European advices, and the market closed slightly in favour of buyers; sales, 21,000 barrels; Southern flour limited demand; Canadian flour dull; wheat opened steady, but Asia's advices caused increased buoyancy, and prices advanced about 2 cents per bushel, with quite an active demand for export; barley lower; corn heavy and lower sales, 68,000 bushels; cotton irregular sales, 2,700 bales; coffee steady; provisions firm; sugars dull and heavy; freights active at former rates; wheat in bulk to Liverpool for 12¼ to 13½.

Oswego, Oct. 29.—Flour unchanged; corn dull.

Albany, Oct. 29.—Flour steady, but lower; especially on low grades.

Buffalo, Oct. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged; wheat dull and drooping; corn dull.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Flour quiet; wheat advance 1 to 1½c.; corn firm.

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—Flour active, but declined 12½c.; corn weak, declined to 2c.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—Flour dull, but firm; wheat dull; corn declining.

Cincinnati, Oct. 30.—Flour dull.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Euxine, with the Calcutta, China, and Australian mails, arrived at Marseilles at 9 a.m.

Mails left for London at 10 a.m.

[...], Agents, [...]wall, Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vienna, Saturday.—The *Donau Zeitung* of to-day gives a denial to the news that a circular note on the Warsaw interview had been addressed by Austria to the Governments of Rome and Naples on the Italian Ex-Dukes.

Murder of Alderman Sheehy.—It was currently reported in Dublin, yesterday, that the ploughman had turned Queen's evidence, and had sworn informations against three men whom he had himself admitted into Mr. Sheehy's cottage on the fatal night.

Athlone Young Men's Christian Association.—On last Wednesday evening, a public lecture was delivered in connection with the above society, in the Primitive Wesleyan Chapel, Athlone, by the Rev. R. Wills, M.A., of Parsonstown. On the motion of the Rev. Edward Haddock, seconded by Major Nason, the chair was taken by the Hon. Robert Handcock. The subject of the rev. gentleman's lecture was "Success in Life;" and at the conclusion of his eloquent and highly-instructive address, a vote of thanks was passed to him by acclamation, and the meeting terminated with the singing of the doxology.

Paul Delaroche's Last Work—"The Martyr."—We understand that Mr. Lesage, of Sackville-street, who has just returned from Paris, has been able to secure this last work of Paul Delaroche for exhibition in Dublin. He was obliged to insure it against risk, &c., for the sum of £3,000.

Historical and Literary Society.—The first general meeting of the members of this society will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 14th inst. The inaugural address of the session will be delivered by the treasurer of the society, W. Torbut Young, Esq., on the evening of the 19th inst. On and after the latter date the meetings of the society will be held in the spacious rooms of the Society House, 212, Great Brunswick-street.

The Road Mystery.—Mr. T. B. Saunders, the Frome magistrate, still sits at the receipt of gossip, and protests that he daily receives the "most important" communications, of which no one—not even the learned functionary himself—seems to be the wiser. We (Irish Times) shall not fail to record any new fact of the slightest moment, that may transpire; but Mr. Saunders' proceedings so far are wholly nugatory. As a specimen, he stated gravely on Friday that "he had been informed that a lady was visiting near the house at the time of the murder, and about five o'clock she saw some one at the windows of Road-hill House. He had himself further engaged a house in Road, and should there sit as a magistrate to receive evidence." Whether he has "engaged the house" on lease, by the year, or otherwise, is not disclosed; nor yet who is to pay the rent—whether the Crown, the Parliament, the county, the union, the parish, or the indefatigable inquisitor himself. In fact, the only approximation to a logical inference of any kind at which we have been able to arrive, from last day's proceedings, is this—that the lady who goes abroad "visiting" before five o'clock in the morning (to say nothing of the enviable recipients of such morning calls) must have as strong a *penchant* for being 'up and doing' as Mr. T. B. Saunders, magistrate, evidently has for "sitting."

The London Rifle Brigade Ball.—At a meeting of the committee, held at the Guildhall on Thursday, it was reported by Mr. Littell, the secretary, that the sale of tickets was going on satisfactorily; and it was decided that, as soon as 2,500 had been disposed of, no more shall be issued. A large number of invitations have been accepted, and the ball is expected to be a very brilliant one.

Metropolitan Hall—Prayer and Praise.—Among the subjects for prayer and praise in the Hall on this (Monday) evening by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—(1).—Humiliation and thanksgiving for the progress of the Gospel in Ireland, and the success of the religious services in the Metropolitan Hall. (2)—For the better observance of the Third Commandment—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain" (Exod. xx. vii.) and that every man may speak the truth with love to his neighbour for his good, to the use of edifying. (3)—Thanksgiving to God for his tender compassion lately manifested to the captives at home and abroad; and for the change in the weather in favour of the poor man's harvest. (4)—For a close union among all Christian believers, and that union prayer meetings may increase in Ireland, until there shall ascend, as from a common altar, the sweetest incence and sacrifice of Spiritual Prayer and Praise. An address will be delivered by the Rev. W. L. Giles. Subject—"Christ the Way."

Accelerated Route to the East.—It is said to be the intention of the Egyptian Government to carry the railway from Suez along the African shore of the Red Sea, as far as a point closely adjoining Cape Guardefui, which would be within a short steaming distance of Aden. The coast is said to be a dead sandy level nearly the whole distance, offering no impediments whatever to the laying down of rails, of which the work would almost entirely consist, and as any amount of forced labour could be brought to bear upon the under taking by the Pacha, it would not take long to complete When this project is carried out, the overland journey will be shortened by five days; the dangers of the Red Sea navigation will be avoided; passengers will escape the worst part of the voyage, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company will save the great cost entailed by the present necessity for keeping up a coal depot at Suez.—*Allen's Indian Mail.*

Allahabad Soldiers' Library.—The soldiers quartered in Allahabad are soon to have their instruction and amusement well provided for in the "Allahabad Soldiers' Library, Reading-room, and Pleasure Grounds" 1,200 rs. have already been subscribed. The institution will consist of a museum and laboratory, reading-room and library, surrounded by gardens, to which a cricket ground and skittle alley will be attached.—*Indian paper.*

Correspondence.

THE RECENT FIRE IN KILDARE-STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your journal, to return our sincere thanks for the very prompt assistance rendered to us by the Lord Mayor, the owners of the naighbouring houses, the police, and others, during the fire at the club-house adjoining. We are thankful to say that nothing in our premises sustained any injury.

Hallowes and Hamilton,
12th November, 1860. 5, Kildare-street.

COLOURS FOR "THE LONDON IRISH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—My wife says that so long as all the *spirit* of Irishmen for the defence of their country is to be confined to the other side of the Channel, it is the *ladies* of Ireland who alone are worthy to present their brothers in London with colours.

For my own part, I do at present, as an Irishman, feel myself excluded from taking any part in the presentation; but as something should be done beyond talking, I send you £1 from the ladies connected with the Irish Volunteer movement, and would enclose more only that our exchequer is already £100 overdrawn.

My wife and daughter send their half-crowns, and, as a matter of course, our sisters will not only present to their brothers in London the finest set of colours ever wrought, but will freight a steamer to bring them over, and feast them here, if but to give us a peep at *real Volunteers.*—Yours, most faithfully,

A Promoter of the Movement.

9th November, 1860.

THE CARRICKMACROSS LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I observe that Mr. Patrick M'Cabe has at length favoured the world by stating that he is actually in existence, in his native town of Carrickmacross; so it seems, then, that his name, at least, is not fictitious—that he was the purchaser of 20 tickets on his own account, three of which won the amount of £1,120; that he has not handed the money, nor any portion of it, to Mr. Hughes, or any other individual, and the winning tickets are still in his possession. Happy individual, this Mr. M'Cabe, upon whom Dame Fortune smiles so propitiously!

Was it premature, then, of Priest Hughes to place £1,120 to the credit of the new church of Carrickmacross, according to the following statement, published in the *Belfast News-Letter*, viz.:—

Tickets sold, ...	£3,853	0	0
Less prizes paid, ...	2,000	0	0
	1,853	0	0
Total costs incurred, ...	350	0	0
	£1,503	0	0
Add amount of three prizes won by tickets purchased for the new church of Carrickmacross, ...	£1,120	0	0
Amount returned to this date by winners of prizes, ...	20	0	0
	£2,643	0	0

It is scarcely necessary for Mr. M'Cabe to contribute his half sovereign for the purpose of eliciting facts; we offer them gratuitously to him above, and request an explanation from him, to prove that the lottery in question was "fair, honourable, and above suspicion."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Subscriber.

BANKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—We observe that the Governors and Directors of the Bank of England have recently presented two of their chief officers with the munificent gift of £1,000 each. But the liberality of the directors did not rest here: taking into consideration the advanced price of every article of food and clothing, the decreased value of money, and the expected severity of the coming season, they have granted a bonus of ten per cent on the salaries of all their employers. This is a good example, and we trust we shall see it imitated by the other banks in Ireland. Prosperity has attended all the Irish banks, and they are in as good a position to grant a bonus to their officers as any English bank. We trust to hear that the directors and shareholders of the Bank of Ireland will set the example to the other banks in Ireland, by taking into consideration the prospects of their officers for the coming season. Already it is marked for its severity and advance in price, and the present is but the foretaste of the future.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Subscriber.

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—May I, through the medium of your influential and widely-circulated journal, call the attention of the non-smoking public travelling by third class, and of the directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, to the necessity of making some arrangement for the convenience of non-smoking third-class passengers. There were nearly thirty persons almost smothered in the carriage in which I travelled last night, for the pleasure of one man, who puffed away at the "witching weed" most vigorously. There were several in the compartment with myself who expressed their abhorrence of the nuisance; and I, who am affected with weak lungs, and to whom a vitiated atmosphere is positive poison, was in agony. Who can say how many often suffer the same? Could it not be possible for the winter to have two windowed third-class carriages, and by notices to request smokers to occupy only one of them; or to set apart a carriage for those who object? I know the cause was advocated lately, but, I regret to say, without effect. Hoping the directors will kindly consider the matter, and make some change for the better, and that you will excuse me for thus troubling you—I am, dear sir, your much obliged,

A Daily Third-class Passenger.

November 7, 1860.

FIRES IN DUBLIN—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE KILDARE-STREET CLUB—LOSS OF LIFE.

It has never been our duty to record a more disastrous fire than occurred at twenty minutes to five o'clock on Sunday morning, in the Kildare-street Club House. Not only has the entire of this extensive and beautiful building been destroyed, but we regret to add that three human beings have perished in the flames. From the best information we could collect, it appears that Police-constable James Croak, 121 B, being on duty in Frederick-street, observed a lurid glare of light in the sky over Kildare-street, which, together with a heavy smell of burning wood, at once convinced him of the existence of fire. He immediately proceeded through Frederick-lane to Kildare-street, where he discovered the Club-house on fire, the flames bursting forth with that hollow noise of destruction which is so familiar to the ears of those who have been accustomed to witness this distructive element when in its struggles it breaks through all barriers to gain admission into the air. The flames that gushed forth through the windows in Kildare-street were most appalling, but were unequal, in their strength and intensity, to those that attacked the Nassau-street side of the building, the basement storey being one mass of flame. The scene was rendered still more terrible, when there appeared, leaning out through the top windows, immediately over the hall-door, four or five females, screaming loudly and piteously for help. The constable, who by this time had been joined by a steward of the club, advised the trembling and forlorn females to save their lives through the dormer windows, and proceeded round to Leinster-lane, where, with the assistance of two men who had come up, he broke up an iron wicket leading to the rere of the premises, in the hope of affording the inmates an opportunity of escape. This, however, was hopeless, as the flames spread with such rapidity as to cut off all communication between the basement and attic storeys. The police of College-street and Lad-lane quickly received intelligence of the fire, and were almost immediately on the spot. The various fire engine stations were also promptly communicated with. The fire engines arrived in the following order:—St. Anne's parish engine, at five o'clock; West of England Insurance Company's engine, at 5-30; the Corporation, at 5-35; the Globe Insurance Company's engine at 5-40; the Atlas Company's engine at 6-10; St. Mark's parish engine at 6-30. As may be supposed, the fire-plugs afforded but a meagre supply of water, and, as is usual on such occasions, several of the engines were kept idle for a considerable time in the great emergency from the want of water. Owing, however, to the exertions of Mr. White, of the Royal Dublin Society, a plug was opened in the court yard, from which a copious supply of water was poured on the burning pile. The water carts, when they arrived, furnished water in tolerable abundance, but it may be remarked that in no instance was the insufficiency of the water plugs, and the other means usually resorted to on such occasions, more painfully and clearly apparent. The men and Inspectors of the police force spared no labour in their endeavours to check the fire, which, from the first moment it was discovered, spread with a rapidity and obstinacy unparalleled. This circumstance is accounted for by the peculiar construction of the building, which, when an open was made in it, admitted the air in such abundance as to increase the strength of the flames. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was at the scene of this terrible conflagration at 5-25. Mr. Campbell, Chief-superintendent of police, came at 6 o'clock, and was followed in quick succession by Colonel Lake and other functionaries. Pursuant to a requisition addressed to the Town Major by the Lord Major, on his arrival, 200 men of the 96th Regt., under the command of Captains Scovell and Thompson, and Lieut. Mostyn, were on the spot shortly after seven o'clock, and contributed in no little degree to confine the fire to the building in which it had originated. The Town Mayor was also present, and exerted himself in the most praiseworthy manner. There were in the house at the time the fire broke out, three male and eleven female servants. Two of the male servants escaped from the basement storey, and owing to the almost superhuman efforts of Mr. Hughes, a clerk in the establishment, who clambered from a window which was next the roof to the cornice, carrying a blanket in his mouth, two females were drawn up by him from the room which he had left, and thus saved from instant destruction. Six more of the female inmates escaped through the dormer window, and leaped down on the roof of the house, 7, Kildare-street; but we regret to state that the remaining three have perished. The charred remains of one of the unfortunate sufferers were discovered in the course of the day; but, from its mutilated condition, there is no possibility of identification. The names of the three females who have been thus hurried into eternity by the most horrible of all deaths are—M'Evoy, housemaid; Miss Dixon, barmaid; and Miss Smith, housekeeper; but to which of these the remains which have been rescued from the ruins belong it is impossible at present to determine. The fire brigade, under the command of Inspectors Boyle and Ward were present, it should be also stated, shortly after the fire broke out, and rendered efficient service. The cause of this melancholy catastrophe is not as yet ascertained. There were, it is stated, three gentlemen belonging to the club on the premises at three o'clock, and the constable on duty reports that up to half-past four o'clock there was no appearance of fire. The general supposition is, that some of the gas pipes burst, but of one fact there seems to be little doubt, that the fire must have been smouldering in some secluded portion of the premises, for, having once got vent, it spread with unparalleled rapidity. The entire building and furniture, with the exception of the billiard room and kitchen, were consumed, which were saved on account of their being detached from the main structure. The plate, valued at £6,000, and wines, valued at £2,000, were also saved. The pre[...] of £10,000. Up to a late hour last night, the ruins were smoking, and all traffic through Kildare-street was prevented by the police, there being an apprehension that the front wall would fall.

FIRE IN HENRY-STREET.

The Fire Brigade and all the cumberous paraphernalia connected with fire engines in Dublin had scarcely retired from the scene of the conflagration in Kildare-street than they were again aroused to attend a fire in Henry-street, not less destructive as to property, though happily unattended with loss of life. It broke out at nine o'clock last night, in the house 27, Henry-street, an extensive linen and woollendrapery establishment, belonging to Mr. William Reilly. The fire originated in the shop, and soon appeared through the shutters, consuming them as if they were composed of so much powder. Large crowds of persons speedily assembled to witness the progress of the fire, and water and engines were anxiously looked for, but none could be found. The fire at this time was in its inception; and had a single engine, well supplied with water, been present, it could have been extinguished without much damage being sustained. There was nothing, however, to check its progress, and in less than twenty minutes the building was enveloped in a brilliant sheet of flame, which illuminated the city for a considerable distance. A large beam which sustained the front of the house, supported by metal pillars, was burned to a cinder, and the entire front of the building was in danger of falling. To prevent accident, the police dispersed the crowd from before it. Meanwhile the flames communicated to the house of Mrs. Fallon next door, and the roof was speedily in a blaze. The inmates of this house rushed into the street, and a large quantity of the furniture and stock in the shop was saved by throwing it through the windows. Considerable apprehension was entertained for the safety of the house No. 29, Mr. Carrigan's fancy Millinery Establishment, and No. 30, the Times Tea Warehouse. Ball's Bank also appeared to be in considerable danger, for the flames swept along with fearful violence, and the entire end of the street appeared to be on fire. In the meantime the several fire engines arrived. We cannot say which was first, but they were all late to save the house 27, which was utterly destroyed. It was suffered to burn for half an hour until everything was consumed, and it was seizing upon the adjoining house, 26, Mr. Magrave's, tobacco and snuff manufacturer, and Mrs. Fallan's, No. 28, before anything was done to check it. At this juncture there were several engines upon the ground, but, as usual, there was either a scarcity of water or a difficulty in getting at it. For a considerable period the engines were inadequately supplied; when a copious volume of water was poured in, the flames were somewhat subdued, and Magrave's house escaped destruction, which at first sight appeared imminent, but the roof of the house 28, was burned off, Mr. Reilly and his family were absent, and there was no person in the house when the fire commenced but a caretaker, who escaped. There was a large amount of property consisting of soft goods and some valuable furnitnre destroyed. It was not known whether the premises were insured. The house had been recently fitted up, and there was a very fine plate glass window in the shop. A quantity of liquid lead from the roof and sign board, poured down, and each of the lofts fell in succession with a fearful crash. The damage sustained cannot be less than £1,000. Up to an advanced hour this morning the engines continued to play upon the ruins, for the fire continued to break out at intervals. It is generally ascribed to a leakage of gas, which is probably the cause inasmuch as there were several gas lights through the house. We repeat that had there been a sufficiency of water at high pressure, so that a hose could be placed on without the aid of any engine, the fire could readily have been extinguished before it got farther than the shop. There were 180 men of the 96th Regiment, under command of Captain Thompson, present.

FIRE IN AMIENS-STREET.

At two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered by police-constable, 94 C, to have broken out in extensive stables belonging to Mr. Law, in Amiens-street. Before it was extinguished hay and other property to the amount of about £120 was destroyed. There were three valuable horses rescued from the stables, which were completely burned. The Police engine arrived first, and was followed by the Corporation, West of England, Royal Exchange, and National. It is stated that there was a good supply of water. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some negligent person bringing a light through the lofts which were stored with hay.

Two other fires broke out in old houses in the neighbourhood of New-street, but we understand little injury was sustained.

Donation to the Garibaldian Volunteers.—The Ladies' Garibaldi Benevolent Association have just remitted to General Garibaldi a further sum of £500 for the use of the sick and wounded volunteers of his army.

Narrow Escape of the Sardinian Royal Family.—The Prince of Piedmont, the Count d'Aosta, and the Princess Pia narrowly escaped being buried under a wall which suddenly fell down at Genoa close to where they were sitting when the frigate Duca di Genova was being launched. Two persons were killed on the spot, and 11 others were more or less seriously injured. The young princess had dressed herself in the Genoese costume for the occasion, and on hearing the cry of alarm raised by the crowd when the wall fell, she fainted.

SAINTS' FESTIVAL AT DARLINGTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Roman Catholics of Darlington have just held high festival in honour of St. Patrick and St. Augustine, and a tea-party and concert has afforded them an opportunity of sympathising with the present deplorable plight of the Head of their Church, and of asserting a belief in the temporary nature of his misfortunes, which, if they really entertain, throws the faith of table-turning spiritualists completely into the background.

There was every appliance for a pleasant and convivial evening. There were tea and toast galore; a bishop in purple and partibus; a great speech-maker, and an overflowing audience;—nor was the funny man omitted from the programme, for a certain waggish canon knight of Hartlepool came loaded with anecdote and facetiæ, and fire, himself off, when his turn came, with great effect.

When the tea cup had ceased its cheery, but not inebriating round, the bishop—one Dr. Hogarth, of Hexham opened the proceedings—by introducing to the meeting a certain Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite, whose easy task it was to take the saddles of imputed iniquity from off the backs of the maligned Pio Nono and Francis the Second, and girth them tightly on the broad shoulders of Garibaldi the filibuster, and Victor Emmanuel the excommunicate. It is needless to say that the learned divine profited largely from the recent orations of our own accurate archbishop and historian, Paul Cullen, and followed dutifully in his steps. Yet, at times, he was daring enough to be original—so original, indeed, as to set historical fact at bold defiance, and to advance propositions of the most startling novelty. With tolerable effrontery he says, "There is a constant cry against the Holy Father, and against the King of Naples, but I would ask—have ever these rulers broken any public law? Have they done anything to justify the interference of any other nation? No, they have not. The only charge brought against them is for offences they are said to have committed against their own subjects. They are called tyrants, and are said to have over-ridden their subjects with rude laws and priests. But did you ever yet see in the papers any proof?" So, then, the torture chambers of Messina, and the loathsome Neapolitan dungeons, the accounts of which so lately horrified Europe, are pure myths. Maniscalco was as gentle an officer of police as our own Sir Richard Mayne; the massacre of Perugia was a mild and paternal correction, and the tiger Schmidt was a most millenial beast.

Oh, Dr. Cornthwaite, Dr. Cornthwaite! have you really forgotten these little incidents, and if not, did not the comparison stick a little in your throat when you quoted Ireland as a parallel case? Lay your priestly finger upon any such ghastly public sores as these existing in Ireland if you can—condescend to particularise the persecutions to which Irish Roman Catholics are subject. Is not her press free enough? You can purchase daily columns of rebellious trash unopposed. Are your co-religionists defrauded of their fair share of political favour? Say, what is the present proportion of Roman Catholic to Protestant judges upon the Irish bench? Is freedom of speech shackled? Your own rebellious harangue to the Darlington lieges, delivered without let or hindrance, confutes the notion. Where is our Irish Perugia? Speak out and declare boldly the disabilities under which Irish Roman Catholics labour as citizens—do not deal in generalities, but come to the point, if you have one.

But listen once more to the logical doctor. He says "Now I will draw a few consequences. First, that discontented people have a right to rise up against their sovereign, and, if not numerous enough, call in anybody to help them. Let us see the application of this to our own country; we will take the Ionian Isles, we will take India, or, better still, we will take Ireland." Very good, Dr. Cornthwaite: let us take your last and best illustration, "Ireland," and argue a little upon it. You affirm, as a starting point, that the sense and intelligence of Ireland is in favour of such a revolution. Before, however, proceeding to draw a consequence, let us be sure there is no flaw in your premise. If the country in its totality does not require such a change, your illustration was not a happy one, and to arrive at the truth we can only apply to past and present experience. Did the miserable cabbage garden campaign of Ballingarry point to this general desire? Would the pitiable failure of the recent Phœnix conspiracy lead us to that belief? Lastly, does the new agitation in favour of repeal, which you quote, stagnant as it is from pure want of supporters—does this say much for the general discontent of the country? A frothy scum of rebellion will always exist where, as is the case in Ireland, the fire is kept alive by professional patriots and needy demagogues; but, believe us, Dr. Cornthwaite, that beneath this contemptible surface lies a deep substratum of loyalty and contentment, which will ever restrain such noisy and powerless ebullitions of treason within their own narrow bounds.

LIMERICK PETTY SESSIONS—Friday.

Magistrates presiding.—Alderman T. M'Donnell chairman; Dr. Gore, L. Quinlan, R. M'Mahon, R. Tinsely, J. T. M'Sheey, J. W. Mahony.

A respectably-dressed young man, described on the charge-sheet as Arthur Mechan, *alias* Arthur Meelan, was charged by Constable James Gormly under the following circumstances:—

Constable Gormly examined by Mr. Lynch, solicitor, deposed that on the evening previous, about eight o'clock, he saw the defendant walking through the streets, in pursuit of a respectable young woman, who seemed to evade his company, and at length, in consequence of his annoyance, she was obliged to appeal to him (the constable) for protection. Constable Gormly remonstrated with the defendant for his unbecoming conduct, and told him he should allow the young female to pass without annoying her. The defendant in reply, [...]tor. He (defendant) then went to the barracks, and on being refused admittance by the constable on guard, he immediately assaulted him.

The Bench imposed a fine of £5 on the defendant, and ordered him to pay 10s costs to the solicitor who conducted the case for the prosecution.

A private of the 3rd Buffs, named Sunshine, was charged with stealing a watch and locket from his officer, Mr. Graham, to whom he was acting as servant.

The prisoner admitted taking the watch from Mr. Graham's room, as he considered it would be dangerous to have it exposed in the room, but he forgot to return it.

The prisoner was remanded till next petty sessions.

Captain Phillips, adjutant of the Limerick Militia, was charged by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Myles, with making use of threatening and abusive language towards her, on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. Doyle, solicitor, said he appeared on behalf of defendant's attorney, Mr. Wall, who was unavoidably absent. The case could not be properly conducted in the absence of Mr. Wall, who had some witnesses to bring forward. He (Mr. Doyle) also stated that he hoped the matter could be amicably settled, if the case were adjourned. He would, therefore, apply to the bench for an adjournment, and on the grounds stated.

Mr. Howard, who appeared for the plaintiff, objected to an adjournment, and said there was no chance of the case being amicably settled. He would, therefore, ask the bench to hear the case at the present time.

The charge having been fully sustained by the evidence of Mrs. Goggin, who was present on the evening in question, Mrs. Myles also having stated that she was in fear of the defendant, and considered her life in danger.

The Bench said that Captain Phillips should find security in recognisances to keep the peace to all her Majesty's subjects, and in particular to Mrs. Myles, himself in £100, and two securities in £50 each.

Mr. Doyle said that Captain Phillips, being a stranger in town, might not be able to find sufficient bail, and perhaps the bench would be satisfied with his own recognisance.

The Bench—We are unanimously of opinion that if Captain Phillips do not find solvent security, he be confined in the city of Limerick jail for the period of three months, with hard labour.

The Court shortly afterwards adjourned.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulations Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

THE WINTER WOOLLEN TRADE.
The commencement of the Winter reminds me that a few words of acknowledgement are due from me to my numerous customers for past favours, and a few words also explanatory of the grounds on which I solicit the continuance of them. I have returned from several of the leading woollen markets, where I have purchased largely. I think I may say that my accumulated experience has been taxed to select the best and most suitable goods that the markets afford, I have sought to obtain what is most substantial and most approved in regular standard goods, while for those of a more novel character I have availed myself of that knowledge which a long observation of the styles of individual makers gives, to obtain whatever I consider best suited to the requirements of such a leading trade as mine acknowledgedly is.
My purchases have now all arrived. My stock may be stated in general terms to comprise all the leading, new, and substantial styles for overcoats, a very large variety of new styles of heavy goods for morning and walking coats and suits, the best leading styles in Winter vestings; while my stock of trouserings comprises an extensive variety. In superfine black cloths, fancy silk, satin and velvet vestings, and extra superfine black cassimeres, doeskins, &c., suitable for evening wear, my selection will be found first-rate. In livery goods, my arrangements are made to keep such in stock as will continue to command the large portion of that branch which has been increasingly accorded to me.
The ready-made department is largely supplied with Inverness capes, wrapper capes, with a large variety of the Winter suits, fifty-five shillings; also the winter tweed trousers, all wool, fifteen shillings; while for frock and dress coats, dress and morning vests, youths' clothing, and a large stock of ready-made liveries, I have an extensive variety.—Soliciting an early call, I am, respectfully, RICHARD ALLEN.
28, Lower Sackville-street.

The *Manchester Examiner* of yesterday says:—"We understand that a protocol has been signed at Paris, extending to the middle of December the period fixed for the completion of the commercial treaty. We believe it is Mr. Cobden's intention, as soon as he is released from his arduous labours, to spend some time in the south of France or Egypt, in order to recruit his health, which, we are sorry to learn, has suffered from the incessant application of the last six months. It is gratifying to be assured that the multifarious details of the treaty are now finally arranged, and that they are such as cannot fail to give the widest satisfaction."

THE LONDON CIVIC BANQUET—Nov. 9.

Guildhall was decorated with much elegance on this occasion. In the centre was a medallion portrait of the Queen, supported by the Press, with allegorical figures of England, Scotland, and Ireland, surrounded by the Navy, the Army, and the Rifle Corps. Over these shone the feathers of the Prince of Wales, of spun glass, nine feet in height, with the American flag. The western end was illuminated by a beautiful cut-glass star, decorated with flags. In the centre of each compartment of the hall was a military trophy, composed of rifles, swords, and bayonets, surmounted alternately with the head of Medusa. These trophies were bound together with shields, on which were emblazoned the Royal and the City arms, with medallions of all the Sovereigns and the Royal Lion. Numberless flags of all nations floated round the halls, alternated with suits of ancient armour, furnished from the Tower of London.

The Sardinian Minister was loudly cheered on entering the hall; Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, and Lord Brougham were also very warmly received. Nearly one thousand guests sat down to dinner. The Lord Mayor presided, and on his right sat the retiring Lord Mayor, and on his left the Lady Mayoress, with the late Lady Mayoress. Then on the right of the chair, in the following order, were—the French Ambassador, the Persian Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Somerset, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Abbiss and Mrs. Abbiss, the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord John Russel and Lady John Russell, Lord Brougham, Sir G. C Lewis, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone, Lord John Manners, Lord Lovaine, M.P., Mr. Walpole, M.P., and Mrs. Walpole, Sir John Pakington, M.P., Major-General Peel, M.P., &c. On the left of the chair were the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Baron Bramwell, and Mr. Justice Byles, Mr. Sheriff Lusk and lady, the Solicitor General, Sir F. Kelly, M.P., Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., Viscount Enfield, M.P., Sir C. Young, Major-General Scarlett, Mr Thackeray.

The following is a translation of Count Persigny's speech:—

My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I am quite sure that the wishes which have just been expressed for the continuance of peace will be received with lively satisfaction by the whole of the diplomatic body in London. I see the proof of it in that spirit of wisdom and moderation which so happily exhibits itself in the conduct of the European Governments, and especially in the sacrifices which in one way or another all the Great Powers are making in the interests of the general peace. For the friendly words which the Lord Mayor has addressed to France and to her august Sovereign, I deeply thank him. It is not the first time that, in the midst of the pre-occupations of the public mind, the city of London has expressed feelings of confidence and security. The reason of this is simple—with that practical spirit of business which has raised this great city to so high a point of riches and power, it has been the first to see that which many politicians do not seem yet sufficiently to understand—namely, that, instead of those rival interests which we formerly witnessed in every part of the world, it has come to pass through the development of our manufacturing and commercial existence, that not only do we possess a great number of interests in common, but that no longer in any part of the world have we any interest that is hostile. Why, then, these anxieties, these suspicions, these mistrusts, which on every incident of policy are generated on both sides of the Channel? It is because we cannot efface in a day the trace of so many centuries of rivalry and strife; it is because in spite of ourselves, and unwittingly, we are both of us still too much disposed to look at the events of the present through the magnifying and deceptive glasses of the recollections of the past. But, thank Heaven the reason, the good sense, the interests of the two nations, tends every day to dissipate these falsifying images; for every day men's minds are more clearly and more positively impressed with this main consideration, that, having everything to lose and nothing to gain by new contests, the two nations can mutually derive as many benefits from peace as they could inflict injuries on themselves by war. That, gentlemen, is the true truth; that is what we understand in France, as well as you can understand it in England; that, in short, is the meaning of the great economical revolution which the Emperor has just accomplished in France by the treaty of commerce, and of which the vast compass, in proportion as it becomes more known and better appreciated in England, will confound the accusations of which we have been the object, and will further cement peace between the two countries.

Viscount Palmerston, in rising to respond to the toast of her Majesty's Minister, said—My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, For myself, and on behalf of my colleagues, I beg to return you our most grateful thanks for the honour which you have done us by so drinking and receiving our healths. For myself, I may be allowed to say that it is a particular pleasure to me that this compliment should be paid to the Government of which I am a member by one whom I may claim as a Hampshire neighbour, as well as the respected chief magistrate of this great metropolis. I can assure you that it always affords to those who, in the words of my Lord Mayor, are charged with those grave responsibilities—that it always affords them great and heartfelt pleasure to be able to mix the gravity of their responsibilities with the festivities of this convivial meeting. It is, moreover, a great advantage to those who are charged with the conduct of affairs to be able, not only to do homage at the shrine of that commercial principle which forms an important element in the greatness and prosperity of the country, but also by mixing with those who are practically conversant with the working of our commercial system to be able to compare with the results of practice those theories according to which they have to be conducted. (Hear, hear.) My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I am happy that it does not fall to our lot upon the present occasion to meet you, as has sometimes been the case with Ministers who have been invited to these assemblies, with gloomy forebodings, which it was their task and their duty to dispel. It is gratifying at the present moment to be able to say that, whether we look to the state of our industry at home, to the developement of our commerce abroad, to the success of our arms where unhappily our arms have been compelled to act, or to our relations with foreign powers, we are friendly with all the world, with the single exception of that country with whom we are engaged in a contest; or whether we look to the prospects of general peace, I am happy to say that whichever way we turn our eyes, I think that the prospects are, at all events, satisfactory. (Cheers.) Allusion has been made to those brilliant successes which, in concert with the arms of our great ally, our gallant army and navy have achieved in the remote regions of China. It must, indeed, be a proud satisfaction to every Englishman to see that the prowess of her two services are as great and distinguished as ever, and that whatever the difficulties under which they may be called upon to perform their duty their exertions and their exploits will always be equal to any recorded in the pages of history. (Loud cheers.) But there is one circumstance which is peculiarly gratifying in that great transaction—I mean the perfect cordiality which has prevailed between our forces and those of our ally, the Emperor of the French, (hear, hear)—a cordiality and co-operation manifested in the language of the commander of each force, each commander paying a just tribute of homage to the bravery, the skill, and the enterprise of those with whom he was co-operating. (Hear, hear). But, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, we ought to draw a still more important lesson from that most happy fact. If the forces on the two sides had not been equal; if one expeditionary force had been much greater and more powerful than the other, I am greatly afraid that the frailty of human nature might have stepped in to mar harmony which ought to prevail; that jealousies and bickerings, in spite of the best intentions, might have found their way into the two camps; and that dissension might have taken the place of perfect cordiality and harmony. And if that be true with regard to forces co-operating in a particular service, still more true is it with regard to the condition of great nations like that to which we belong. (Hear, near.) It is an essential condition of perfect harmony between great nations that there should be perfect and complete equality of force. But, my Lord Mayor, there is one point in which this country cannot be equal to the great powers of the Continent—I mean with regard to the vast amount of military force which it is the habit of these Continental powers to maintain in time of peace. It would not be wise—it is not desirable that Great Britain should imitate that example and keep a standing army to rival them in numbers, in bravery, in discipline; in courage, and in exploits, we can rival any force; but we should not attempt, in the numerical strength of our army, to rival our Continental neighbours. We must, however, make up the difference by other means; and we therefore redress the balance by our admirable militia, by our noble volunteers—(prolonged cheering)—hencefor ward a permanent institution of the country—(renewed cheers)—by fortifying important and vulnerable points; and, above all, we redress the balance by maintaining, as we always must maintain, a strong and powerful navy. (Cheers.) I say this in the presence of the representatives of foreign and allied powers. I say it in the spirit of frankness, of cordiality, of friendship, of alliance, and of peace. (Great cheering.) We wish, from the bottom of our hearts, to be at peace with all nations—(cheers)—to be bound by the ties of friendship and alliance with those nations peculiarly whose interests are most congenial with our own. (Cheers.) We wish, I say from the bottom of our hearts to win and to preserve their friendship and alliance; but we are determined by the manly dignity of our position to prove to them that we are worthy to retain and to enjoy that friendship and that alliance. (Loud cheers). My lord Mayor, in addressing the chief magistrate of this great commercial city it would be vain and idle to dwell upon the power of commercial intercourse to ward off the calamities of war, and to bind closer between nation and nation the ties of friendship and amity; but I may be allowed to say, with reference especially to what has been already stated, that his Majesty the Emperor of the French has lately, with enlightened sagacity, cooperated with the Government of this country in liberalising the tariffs of the two countries—(hear)—and has thereby laid the foundation for a great extension of the commercial intercourse between the two, and I trust thereby tended most materially to cement that friendship and kindly feeling which ought always to prevail between two great nations that have so many interests in common, and that from their geographical position, are so well fitted to have commercial intercourse together. (Cheers.) I trust, therefore, that those changes which have been made will not only tend to cement more closely the ties of friendship and alliance between England and France, but that the example which has been nobly set by the French Emperor, of over-standing prejudices, and given full effect to the true theories of commerce, may be followed by other Governments on the Continent not yet so far advanced in commercial enlightenment; and that, from year to year, we shall find those commercial relations which are the surest links of peace, gradually and rapidly extending throughout the whole of the European Continent. The noble viscount here resumed his seat amidst loud and general cheering.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

DEPARTURE OF GARIBALDI FOR THE ISLAND OF CAPRERA.

The *Daily News* has received the following dispatch from its own correspondent:—

Naples, Friday.—Garibaldi left this morning for the Island of Caprera. The last visit he paid was to Admiral Mundy.

SIEGE OF GAETA.

Dispatches from Naples state that the Piedmontese are vigorously pushing on the siege of Gaeta. Troops and a siege train have been landed at the small town of Molo di Gaeta, and the Piedmontese head-quarters have been advanced to Hessa. On the 5th inst., a Sardinian frigate stood into the Bay of Gaeta to reconnoitre and ascertained that the defences were in good condition, and that numerous redoubts and other field works had been thrown up so as to command the road from Mola.

The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, says that Lord John Russell's dispatch is just now of greater value to Italy than would be the result of a decisive battle.

FORMAL TRANSFER OF THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Naples, Nov. 8.—Garibaldi, accompanied by his Ministry, has formally presented to the King the result of the plebiscite. An account of annexation of the Two Sicilies to Sardinia has been given up. The Dictatorship having ceased, the Ministry of Garibaldi have tendered their resignation.

The *Opinione* publishes the following dispatch, dated Naples, November 8:—

On the entry of the King into Naples, Garibaldi sat at his side in the carriage. To-day at eleven a.m., Garibaldi, accompanied by the Ministry, formally presented to the King the result of the plebiscite. His Majesty received them into the Throne-room. The Minister, Signor Conforte, addressed the King thus:—"Sire, the Neapolitan people, assembled in their electoral committee, have proclaimed you King by an immense majority. 9,000,000 of Italians are uniting themselves to the other provinces which your Majesty governs with so much wisdom, verifying your solemn promise that 'Italy should belong to the Italians.'"

The King replied in a few expressive words. The deed of annexation was then drawn up, the Dictatorship ceased, and the Ministry resigned. The enthusiasm of the people continues.

GARIBALDI AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

Naples, Nov. 9.—Garibaldi took leave of his Majesty to-day, and afterwards left for the Island of Caprera, overwhelmed with the most striking demonstrations of sympathy from the King, the staff, the officers, and the army in general.

AUSTRIA.

Count de Apponyi, the Austrian Ambassador to the court of her Majesty, has arrived at Vienna.

ITALY.

The following dispatch from Rome is dated 9th instant:—

"A body of 20,000 Neapolitan troops, with 4,500 horses, and 36 pieces of cannon, have penetrated into the Pontifical States. Cardinal Antonelli protested against this violation of the frontiers, and ordered that these troops should be immediately disarmed. This took place at Villetra under the superintendence of the French Commander

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

Paris, Friday.—Baron Hubner will leave Paris this evening. He will return to Venice *via* Vienna. M. de Courcy, French Consul at Ancona, whose name was mentioned in the difference between the Duke de Grammont and Cardinal Antonelli, has been recalled, and will be appointed elsewhere.

SWISS AND ROMAN CONFERENCES.

The Conferences with Rome, with the severance of the connexion of Tessin and Poschavio with the chief Lombardian religious authorities were concluded to-day. The result is not known.

FRANCE.

The British residents in Paris are signing a protest against the proposal for an English volunteer demonstration in the capital.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The arrival of her Majesty's ship Hero has not yet been telegraphed.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Liverpool, Saturday.—The Ethiope arrived at Liverpool this morning, with 32 passengers, and dates as follows:—Benin, October 8th; Fernando Po, September 28th; Cameroons, October 5th; Old Calabar, 3rd; Brass River, 7th; Bonny, 7th; Accra, 12th; Cape Coast Castle, 14th; Sierra Leone, October 21st; Bathurst, 25th; Teneriffe, 31st; and Madeira, November 2nd.

The Ethiope brings 3,100 ozs. in gold, and £2,700 in specie.

On the 12th October his Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Sierra Leone, and was met by the members of the Council, and all the foreign and native residents. Great fetes were held in his honour.

A United States cruiser had captured two slavers in the Congo with 1,496 slaves on board.

Little change in trade.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The civil service corps had a field day and dinner yesterday, in honour of their Colonel, the Prince of Wales' birthday. Colonel Macmurdo, in acknowledging a complimentary toast, officially stated the actual number of the Volunteer army did not exceed 130,000, but the creation of a nucleus of a permanent character was of more importance than a mere swelling of the total. There were 78 consolidated battalions, giving 42,500 men fit to take their place in line of battle; there were 68 administrative battalions, composed of scattered corps; those 68 administrative battalions were capable of coming together at a short notice, and would muster 36,000 men. Thus they had at once 70,000 to 80,000 men capable of taking their places in the line of battle or on the flanks of an enemy, and the smaller corps which complete the numbers were capable of doing duty as garrison troops. In presence of real danger, Colonel Macmurdo estimated that the Volunteer force would amount to 550,000 men, or one in ten of the population capable of bearing arms.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LALT (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

War-Office, Nov. 9.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., Commanding her Majesty's Military Forces in China, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Vice-Admiral James Hope, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies and China, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order.

Foreign-Office, Nov. 7.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Richard Hingston as Consul at Darmouth for his Majesty the King of Hanover.

Whitehall, Nov. 8.

The Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having, on the 6th day of November, 1860, appointed George Ridley, Esq., to be Commissioner under the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 53, intituled "An Act to consolidate and continue the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and to provide for the completion of proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts;" the said George Ridley has this day made a declaration before Sir Henry Singer Keating, Knight, one of her Majesty's Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, for the due execution of the duties under the said Act.

Admiralty, Nov. 8.

The following promotions, dated the 1st instant, have this day taken place, consequent on the death, on the 31st ultimo, of Admiral of the Red the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B.:—

Admiral of the White Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C.B., to be Admiral of the Red.

Admiral of the Blue William Bowles, C.B, to be Admiral of the White.

Vice Admirals
Manly Hall Dixon, and
The Honourable Alexander Jones,
on the Reserved List,
to be Admirals on the same List,

Vice Admiral of the Red Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice Admiral of the White Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., to be Vice Admiral of the Red.

Vice Admiral of the Blue William Fanshawe Martin to be Vice of the White.

Rear Admiral of the Red Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., to be Vice Admiral of the Blue.

Rear Admiral of the White Christopher Wyvill to be Rear Admiral of the Red.

Rear Admiral of the Blue Frederick Bullock to be Rear Admiral of the White.

Captain Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, C.B., to be Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Vice Admirals
George Henderson, and
Robert Worgan George Festing, C.B.,
are entitled to the rank and title of Retired Admiral, in pursuance of her Majesty's Order in Council of 7th May, 1858.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the Gazette of last night.

MUNICIPAL REVISION—Saturday.

The Lord Mayor and his assessors, Messrs. Hyndman and Coffey, sat this day for to conclude the revision of the lists.

Mr. Tracey, Q.C., appeared to sustain the Liberal interest, and Mr. Atkinson on the Conservative side.

Before the Court rose Mr. Atkinson stated he felt it his duty to thank the Lord Mayor and his learned Assessors for their courtesy towards him during this revision, and he hoped that the gentlemen who sit on each side of his lordship would long continue to preside in that court, as their judgments, he believed, gave universal satisfaction.

The Lord Mayor thanked Mr. Atkinson, and said that he felt bound to express his opinion of the great ability with which Mr. Atkinson conducted the business on behalf of the party that employed him, and, also, that of his gentlemanly conduct during the revision.

Messrs. Coffey and Hyndman then returned thanks, and the agents at both sides withdrew.

Irish Fairs.

Co. Mayo.—Balla Fair.—Castlebar, Thursday Morning.—This fair, which was held on yesterday, was well supplied with all kinds of cattle, but the demand, except for sheep, was very bad. Very few buyers attended, and those who did were very backward in their purchases. The prices ranged for horned cattle as follow:—Four year old heifers sold from £7 15s to £15; very few lots were sold at the latter price; four year old bullocks from £9 10s to £14 17s 6d; one lot was disposed of at £16; three year old heifers sold at from £6 10s to £11, and bullocks £7 to £12; bad demand for either; yearling calves sold at from £2 to £5; springers averaged £5 to £7 10s; milch cows were bought up readily from £4 10s to £8, and some even ranged higher; sheep were in large quantities, and were the only cattle that brought any advance in price; lambs were 8s to 9s in advance of the preceding fairs. There was a large quantity of horses on the green, but of a very inferior description, and, as horse-flesh is rather down in the market, very few were induced to purchase. Weather fine, and likely to continue so.—*Correspondent.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The weather during the past few days has been exceedingly severe. Very heavy showers of rain fell during the whole of Saturday, and the harsh easterly wind which blew in the Channel obliged several merchant vessels to take refuge in this harbour.

KINGSTOWN PENNY BANK.

Amount received on Saturday the 10th instant, £2 1s 7d; total amount received from the commencement, £149 9s 11d; total number of depositors, 304.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

On Saturday morning George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Catherine Doyle, of Tivoli-avenue, was brought up in custody of Constable 82 F, and charged by Ellen Byrne with having assaulted her on the preceding evening at Adelaide-terrace.

His Worship ordered her to pay 1s fine and 5s costs, or to be imprisoned for 14 days.

William Clyton, baker, residing at Bray, was fined 1s for having been drunk at George's-street on the previous evening.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—SATURDAY.

Beef, 6½d to 9d per lb; mutton, 7d to 8½d per lb; lamb, 0d to 0d per lb; veal, 7d to 9d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each. Poultry—Geese, 5s 6d to 6s each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 4d to 5s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each; grouse (very scarce), 6s to 7s 6d a brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars (moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whiskey, 16s to 20s per gallon; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz. large bottles. Provisions—bacon, 7½d to 10d per lb; hams, 10d to 10½ per lb; lard, 10d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s per stone; oatmeal 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s to 1s 4d per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf, 8d to 9d. Fish in moderate supply; turbot, 2s 6d to 12s each; haddock, 1s 6d to 7s each; sole 1s 3d to 1s 9d per pair; mackerel, 4d each; eels, 8d each; lobsters, 1s each; crabs, 3d to 4d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per do. Hay, 3s 3d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oats, 16s 6d to 17s per barrel; potatoes (Kemps), 5s to 5s 6d per cwt; Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per cwt; coals, 18s to 20s per ton.

HIGH SHERIFFS.

Dublin Castle, November 9, 1860.

Names of the gentlemen returned by the Judges of Assize to serve the office of High Sheriff for the ensuing year:—

Antrim County—Henry H H O'Hara, Esq., Crebilly House, Ballymena; Frederick H Henry, Esq, Lodge Park, Straffan; John Young, Esq, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena.

Armagh County—Henry Leslie Prentice, Esq, Caledon; Major Henry Caulfeild, Hockley, Armagh; St John Blacker, Esq, Elm Park, Armagh.

Carlow County—Sir John R Wolseley, Bart, Castletown, Carlow; Hardy Eustace, Esq, Castlemore, Tullow; John F Lecky, Esq, Sherwood Park, Ballon, Carlow.

Carrickfergus County Town—James Alexander, Esq, Carrickfergus; Andrew Forsyth, Esq, Scout Bush, Carrickfergus; Richard Conway Dobbs, Esq, Glendarm Lodge, Cushendall.

Cavan County—Nathaniel Montgomery, Esq, Cullies, Cavan; Matthew O'Reilly Dease, Esq, Dee Farm, Dunleer; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq, Lismore.

Clare County—James Kelly, Esq, Cahircon; Burdett Morony, Esq, Miltown House, Miltown Malbay; Robert W Suddert, Esq, Cullane, Newmarket Fergus.

Cork County—Simon Dring, Esq, Rockgrove, Cork; Henry Harding, Esq, Firville, Macroom; Thomas Somerville, Esq., Drisbane, Castletownsend.

Cork (County of the City)—Wm Johnson, Esq, Vortenberge, Cork; Daniel Donegan, Esq, Carrigmore, Cork; James Murphy, Esq, Ringmahon Castle, Cork.

Donegal County—George Knox, Esq, Prehen, Londonderry; Wm John Forster, Esq, Londonderry; Alexander C Hector Stewart, Esq, Rockhill, Letterkenny.

Down County—Alexander John Robert Stewart, Esq, Ards House, Cashelmore; Arthur Charles Innes, Esq, Dromantine, Newry; John Joseph White, Esq, Loughbrickland.

Dublin County—Hans James Hamilton, Esq, Abbotstown; Lieutenant Luke White, Woodlands; G H Lindsay, D L, Glasnevin.

Dublin, County of the City—James C Colville, Esq, 7, Bachelor's-walk; William Dargan, Esq, D L, Harcourt-street; William John French, Esq, Rutland-square, E.

Drogheda, County of the Town—Thomas Plunkett Carnes, Esq, Listoke, Drogheda; Thomas J Fogarty, Esq, Drogheda; Thomas Stanislaus M'Cann, Esq, Staleen, Drogheda.

Fermanagh County—Nicholas Archdall, Esq, Crocknacrieve, Enniskillen; William Emerson Tennent, Esq, Tempo-house, Tempo; Edward Irvine, Esq, Derrygore-house, Enniskillen.

Galway County—Cornelius O'Kelly, Esq, Gallagh, Tuam; Burton R P Persse, Esq, Moyode Castle, Craughwell; Richard Darcy, Esq, Newforest, Kilkerrin.

Galway, County of the Town—Henry Hodgson, Esq, Merlin Park, Galway; Henry Comerford, Esq, Merchants'-road, Galway; James O'Hara, Esq, Lenaboy, Galway.

Kerry County—John Fenner Godfrey, Esq, Kilcoleman Abbey, Miltown; James Crosbie, Ballyheigue Castle, Tralee; Francis Chute, Esq, Chute Hill, Tralee.

Kildare County—Hugh L Burton, Esq, Straffan House; [...] Court, Naas; Patrick Sweetman, Esq, Longtown, Naas.

Kilkenny County—Edward L Warren, Esq, Lodge-park, Freshford; Henry W Meredith, Esq, Norelands, Thomastown; Laurence Waldron, Esq, M P, Ballybrack, Dalkey.

Kilkenny (County of the City)—James M Tidmarsh, Esq, Sion Villa, Kilkenny; Thomas Power, Esq, Beechville, Kilkenny; James Shearman Loughnan, Esq, Ballycallan, Kilkenny.

King's County—John Head Burdett, Esq, Hanstranton, Cloghan; the Hon Alfred Bury, Charleville Forest, Tullamore; the Hon John C Westenra, Sharavogue, Parsonstown.

Leitrim County—George White, Esq, Drumkeely, Mohill; Hugh M'Ternan, Esq, Heapstown, Riverstown; the Hon John Massey, Milford, Limerick.

Limerick County—Heleuus White, Esq, Mount Sion House, Newpallas; Edward Croker, Esq, Ballinagarde, Ballyneeny; Joseph Gubbins, Esq, Kilfrash, Hospital.

Limerick (County of the City)—David Harrold, Esq, Mallow-street, Limerick; Thompson Russell, Esq, Abbey Lodge, Askeaton; Robert Hunt, Esq, George's-street, Limerick.

Londonderry City and County—Rowley Miller, Esq, Moneymore; John Adams, Esq, Ballydevitt, Coleraine; George Skipton, Esq, Casino, Londonderry.

Longford County—Robert Blackhall, Esq, Coolamber, Edgeworthstown; the Hon William Forbes, Castleforbes; Henry Dopping, Esq, Erne Head, Granard.

Louth County—Lieutenant-Colonel John Charles Fortescue, Stephenstown, Dundalk; Sinclair Kelburn Mulholland, Esq, Mount Bagnel, Carlingford, and Eglantine, Hillsborough; John Byrne, Esq, Allardstown, Dundalk, and Corville, Roscrea.

Mayo County—John Nolan Farrell, Esq, Loughboy, Ballyhaunis. Philip Taaffe, Esq, Woodville, Kilkelly. Robert Rutledge, Esq, Bloomfield, Hollymount.

Meath County—Stephen H Smith, Esq, Annesbrook, Duleed. Thomas Boylan, Esq, Hilltown, Drogheda. Thomas Gerrard, Esq, Boyne Hill, Navan.

Monaghan—Henry Mitchell, Esq, Drumreaske, Monaghan. Captain Jesse Lloyd, Camla, Monaghan. John Madden, Esq, Hilton Park, Clones.

Queen's County—Sir Anthony C Weldon, Bart, Raheenderry, Ballylinan; Michael J Sweetman, Esq, Lamberton Park, Maryborough. Robert Godolphin Cosby, Esq, Stradbally Hall, Stradbally.

Roscommon County—Patrick Balfe, Esq, South Park, Castlerea; John H Dillon, Esq, Johnston, Athlone; Roderick J O'Connor, Esq, Miltown, Castleplunket.

Sligo County—Thomas Jones, Esq, Castletown, Dromore West; Edward King Tenison, Esq, Kilronan Castle, Keadue; The O'Conor Don, M P, Cloonalis, Castlerea.

Tipperary County—Sir William Osborne, Bart, Beechwood, Nenagh; Charles Clarke, Esq, Graiguenoe Park, Holycross; James Lenigan, Esq, D L, Castlefogarty, Thurles.

Tyrone County—William Archdall, Esq, Dromard, Kesh; Samuel Wensley Blackhall, Coolamber, Edgeworthstown; the Viscount Hamilton, Baronscourt.

Waterford County—Wray Berry Palliser, Esq, Annestown, Tramore; —— Power O'Shee, Esq, Gardenmorris, Kilmacthomas; the Honourable Charles Moore Smyth, Ballinatray, Youghal.

Waterford (County of the City)—Henry Davis, Esq, Waterford; Sir Henry W Barron, Bart, Barron Court, Waterford; Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, Newtown, Waterford.

Westmeath County—The Honourable Henry Parnell, Annaville, Mullingar; Colonel F Southwell Greville, M P, Clonyn, Castletowndelvin; James Arthur Dease, Esq, Turbotstown, Castlepollard.

Wexford County—Isaac Cornock, Esq, Cromwell's Fort, Wexford; Edward Tottenham Irvine, Esq, St Oden's, Ferns; Henry Lambert, jun, Esq, Carnagh, New Ross.

Wicklow County—Christopher O'C Fitzsimon, Esq, Glencullen, Golden Ball, Rathdrum; Coote Alexander Carroll, Esq, Asford, Charles Putland, Esq, Bray Head, Bray.

Grumblers.—Heaven defend us from your chronic grumbler! your man, or woman, who began, perhaps, by considering it a proof of superior acumen to be always on the dissenting side till the habit has grown into an incurable disease; who use God's best gifts with a churl's thanklessness, and clap their extinguisher on everybody's sunshine; heaven keep their acid out of our sweet cup of pleasure. Do you admire a fine prospect? Bah! it is too level or too hilly. Is it a charming face? the forehead is too low or the nose too long. Is it a picture? they talk to you disdainfully about high art. Is it a good, natural, racy book? they dislike the style. Is it a dish? Well, really, you must have a good appetite. Out on them! We had as lief a serpent were always wriggling in the path where we go for buds and blossoms, we had as lief a skull grinned at us from our pillow; we had as lief take our meals in a charnel house, with a sexton for master of ceremonies. Heads bowed (causelessly) like a bulrush are not to our taste. Every little blade of grass is wiser—struggling upward to the sunshine.—*Fanny Fern.*

Madame George Sand, who was dangerously ill, is now out of danger; her convalescence is said to be complete, and it is confidently hoped that with care and rest she will shortly be restored to perfect health.—*Letter from Paris.*

THE IRISH TIMES, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1860.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 8th, 1860.—I went yesterday to the Champs de Mars to see the trial of M. A. Leveque's system for preventing horses shying or running away. The day was fine, but owing to a cutting wind which swept across the plain the number of spectators was not so large as expected. However, there were a good many and amongst them were a few ladies. M. Leveque kindly even explained his system to me, which certainly has the advantage of simplicity, and in the case of a runaway horse, or of a horse in the habit of shying at a particular object would prove most efficacious, but could not possibly influence them in regard of noise. The machine is perfectly simple, merely consisting of a kind of blinker in the form of a fan which is worked by a spring, and in case of necessity can be opened in an instant by pulling a little rein, which is placed within easy distance of the driver and is equally applicable to the equestrian. It is on the old principle of blindfolding a shying horse, only that this invention obviates the necessity of the horse being always blinded and consequently in danger of coming down on his knees. M. Leveque tried his system upon several horses, driving them through fire, and making use of every device possible to frighten them; but they bore it all perfectly—in going through the fire they swerved sometimes, but it was only from feeling the heat. In the case of a horse in the habit of shying at objects on the ground, the fans are brought under the eyes, and answers perfectly; but when a horse throws up his head preparatory to taking the bit in his mouth, the fans are brought suddenly over his eyes, which has the effect of sending down his head and diverting his attention. However, in this latter case, M. Leveque does not assert that his system is altogether infallible. I send you a pamphlet he has published on the subject; You will find some very good illustrations in it as well.

The *Patrie* has a letter from Turin, giving an account of the narrow escape of the King of Sardinia's sons, the Prince of Piedmont, and the Count d'Aoste, with their sister, the Princess Pia, from being buried under a wall, which fell close to where they were sitting, watching the launch of the frigate "Duco di Genovo" at Genoa. On hearing of the danger the princess fainted. The Royal family have since returned to Turin, accompanied by Count Cavour.

We have Madrid journals up to the 3rd, but they don't contain much of importance. In the municipal elections the candidates of the Progressist party were successful in most of the districts. The Marquis Camposagrada and his son have been raised to the dignity of Grandees of Spain, in consideration of the latter being about to marry the daughter of Queen Christina. Her arrival is announced at Rome, but the marriage is to take place here.

You have, of course, heard of the new *diapason*, which is now established at the opera here, being so much lower, it is found to be a great improvement upon the old one, which strained and exhausted the voice. As yet all the instruments in the orchestra are scarcely in tune—a fault, however, which will only require a little time to rectify, and if the public will but show some patience, we shall have accomplished the greatest and most valuable reformation that has taken place in the musical world for years.

Felicien David, whose musical compositions are so well known and appreciated in England, has just been given a pension of 2,400f. a year by the Emperor.

All of us (English) in Paris are beginning to be alarmed at the prospect of an inundation of Volunteers, and joining heartily in the wish that they would abandon the project altogether. If they do persist in coming, it is to be hoped they will muster as much discipline as they possibly can for the occasion, and that only those who are best up in their drill will think of coming over, *for*, of course, the French will judge the whole Volunteer Army by the specimens they see.

Count Persigny's leave is out, and he has returned to London.

The *employes* at the Mint here, have been occupied this week packing and sending off little barrels of gold and silver coin to Syria. To look at, they resemble barrels of oysters.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Thursday Evening.—The *Moniteur* gives evidence of that vigorous promptitude and decision which the French executive always exhibits when recognition of military service is in question, and General Montauban, leader of the contingent, is at once promoted to the rank of Senator, which is no empty reward, but involves an income of 30,000 francs; professional promotion and honorary distinctions are already gazetted for such officers as are reported to have displayed superior efficiency in the attack of the forts, and the army of this country feels that bravery is neither balked of or kept long out of its proper acknowledgment. It is enough to make any subject of the British Crown hang the head for shame (as it, is point of fact, makes many a gallant sufferer gnaw his heart with anguish) to contrast this just and generous course with that prevalent in your Government offices, which seem only to exist for the purpose of obstruction. When, for God's sake, are the deliverers of Lucknow and the men who rescued Delhi and preserved Hindostan to Britain to get what they earned? Possibly, when they are decrepit, and have no longer teeth to chew the bread they bled for! It was the same wretched old dodge, thirty years ago, and the famous Deccan prize-money was then a standing joke (?), certain commissioners sitting on the cash, with salaries for their own enjoyment so long as the job lasted; and they made it last till not a shot remained in the [illegible] for distribution.

The Russell dispatch on Italy continues to create a ferment all over Germany, and the conflicting parties have fastened on it as a *piece de resistance*, or substantial bone of contention. The Prussian retrograde journal has dubbed your Foreign Secretary "the revolutionary Lord," much in the sneering fashion that Louis Philippe was called the "citizen King," as if a king was necessarily the negative of a citizen, or a lord the incarnation of resistance to all beneficial change. The small Court of Dresden has come out strong in the reactionary line, and gives vent to the accumulated indignation of all the other petty dynasties at the astounding course of events in the Peninsula. It is quite as much a family affair as a political interest in the House of Saxony, its marriageable daughters being portioned off from time immemorial at Florence, Modena, and Naples, other German potentates being debarred by religion from that market, and Bavaria alone sharing in this matrimonial emporium, and sharing, of course, in the disgust at its discontinuance. The document or protest handed in at the Frankfort Diet by the Dresden functionary is a perfect curiosity. What pains that diminutive Court above all is the flagrant violation in Italy of the "right of nations"—*le droit des gens*, jus gentium, as if it was not that very claim of the respective populations to fling *dynastic* pretensions overboard when directly opposed to *national* rights that constituted the very essence of Italian proceedings.

The *Northern Bee* takes a Russian view of the Kaiserlich Apostolik "diploma," which it considers to be in the first place merely the personal act of the present Sovereign, and not obligatory on his successor; also, that no oath binds even him to its observance. It gives nothing beyond a consultative participation in government, which is not bound to adopt any advice; it confines to "new loans" or "new taxes" the cooperation of the assembly, both borrowing and taxing having got to the end of the tether for Austria, while the enormous war budget is beyond any control; as to Hungary, there can be no coronation without the oath, and that oath revives the Diet destroyed in 1849. The diploma is worse than nugatory. There is by law and national right (*droit des gens*) no other living King of Hungary but the late Emperor Ferdinand, whose abdication of the Austrian crown could not involve that of St. Stephen until his successor was duly sworn in at Pesth or Presburg; and, in point of fact, the old monarch, kept now at Prague, as George III. was at Windsor, has intervals of lucidity in his second childhood, and wants to resume the sceptre, which he says is in bungling hands.

By the death of the Bishop of Nevers a fourth mitre becomes vacant in France; and it seems that until it suits Rome to ratify the appointment of Abbe Maret to the see of Vannes (nominated as far back as last May), no further candidate for episcopacy will be presented by the French Government, which is a gain to the budget of public worship, but a loss to religion. Italy being considerably overbishoped, the refusal to fill up vacancies there is no loss, rather the contrary.

The Forest of Soignies, through which Wellington's men marched to Waterloo, while its trees

> Waved above them their green leaves,
> Dewy with nature's tear-drops as they passed,

is in the market. Byron was once about to purchase the plain of Marathon.

Paris, Friday Evening.—The *Moniteur* follows up yesterday's list of naval promotions for the capture of Chinese forts by similar recognition of the land service, and foremost in the list of advancement figures the Hiberno-Gallic Colonel O'Malley (2nd Regiment), who is named Brigadier-General. He had served at Magenta and Solferino, the liberation of Italy being as desirable as the opening of China to Christianity and civilisation. Hence the land of his fathers will be unanimous this time in hailing the success of a Celt.

The *Constitutionnel* is at open war this morning with the *Giornale di Roma*, and this semi-official interchange of amenities betokens the sort of cordiality that now exists between the French and Roman Courts. The *Giornale* could not refuse to print Duc de Gramont's disclaimer of what De Merode had made him write, but next day insinuated some doubts as to his statement, a proceeding deeply resented in Paris. The Government instructs its organ here to tell that Court, that from the opening of the Italian war it had shown neither confidence, in nor gratitude towards, France for previous help. It proceeds to convict De Merode of disingenuous conduct, in pretending to misinterpret De Gramont's note, as that Monsignor had cognisance of General De Noue's telegram to Lamoriciere, 10th September, stating, "No answer from Paris to my repeated questions; impossible to quit Rome;" while De Merode sent word to Lamoriciere (11th Sept.)—"I have seen De Noue: Gramont's generalities amount to nothing; no aid from that quarter: don't divide your forces;" all which is direct evidence against any imputation on the Emperor such as clerical journals indulge in. The article ends by saying that the Imperial Government did not expect justice from that quarter, but looked at least for decency *un peu d'honnetete*.

It is now said that the flight of Bombalino from Gaeta will be the signal for a sympathetic flitting from the Vatican; but this cry of "Wolf" has been raised so often that no one pays it any attention. By the way, wolves have already made their appearance in Normandy, and have begun their depredations around Rouen, several sheep walks being found deficient in their proper complement during the last inclement week. So reports *Le Nouvelliste de Rouen*.

The *Semaphore* informs us from Marseilles of the departure on board the *Quirinal* of General Bosco, *en route* for Gaeta, but contradicts the statement that he means to resume service, his visit to the King of that place being on personal business, and his return to France being arranged for the 14th instant.

Touching the preposterous scheme of some person called Klootz, threatening us here with a visitation from London of certain idlers in the honoured garb of Volunteers, I have to inform him that a requisition is in course of signature among the British residents in Paris, calling a meeting to protest against the shame and ridicule that they justly anticipate from such an exhibition in this capital, the disgrace of which will fall on those whose continued abode among Parisians leaves them to bear the brunt of the taunts and sarcasm that must ensue, while the Cockney perpetrators of the proposed farce will walk off unconscious of, or insensible to, the consequences. We have had quite enough of stragglers in uniform, making themselves odious and ridiculous at theatres and dancing saloons here, and the specimens of that class (the only class likely to enlist under Colonel Klootz) have created sufficient disgust to satisfy our minds that worse is in store. The glorious body of men who form the great bulk of the Volunteers should help us in deprecating and discountenancing any such desecration of a great national institution.

Another correspondent, writing from Paris on Thursday evening, says:—

The Minister of Marine has addressed the following circular to the Prefets Maritimes (Post Admirals) at Cherburg, Brest, Rochefort, Lorient, and Toulon:—

Paris, Oct. 1, 1860.—"Monsieur l'Amiral,—I have approved, under date of July 21st, and you will receive herewith a plan of a flat-bottomed landing barge *chalan de debarquement*. This barge, you will observe, is to be constructed of steel plates, and can be easily taken to pieces and put together. It is divided into ten compartments, so contrived as to fit into each other, the whole of the ten compartments can, therefore, be contained in the largest, so that their stowage will occupy the least possible space on board. When used for landing infantry each of these barges will carry two hundred men at a time. When employed for the disembarkation of artillery, it will convey each single trip, one rifled four-pounder, with its limber and ammunition, six horses, and twelve gunners. I have decided that one of these landing barges should form part of the regular complement of boats of our stable-transports (*transports-ecuries*.) You will be pleased to see this is attended to. In case of any men of war being used to transport troops, it will be for you to determine whether they should be provided with one or more of these landing barges, according to the service they are employed in. I will let you know the measures I have taken for providing the port of —— with the requisite number of landing barges.—I remain, &c., the Minister of Marine, "Admiral Havelin."

The *Pays* announces that the Emperor of Austria has determined to grant to Venetia a constitution and her autonomy. Seeing that the desire of Venetia is to be united to the Italian kingdom, it is easy to foresee that this measure will not have the effect upon the public mind in Italy which it is expected to produce. The moment the present rule is relaxed an insurrection will break out. But better far for Austria to get rid of a province which she can only retain by a costly military occupation than resort to half measures, which will weaken her authority without reconciling the Venetians to her rule. The grant of a constitution at Naples only hastened the fall of the King and accelerated the victory of Garibaldi.

The Government has sent round a notice to various provincial papers, to the effect that it is contemplated to suppress the barbarous passport system. This has so often been announced during the last ten years, that great scepticism prevails with regard to all Government promises on this subject.

The *Pungolo* of Milan, after describing the ceremony of delivering the colours to the Hungarian legion, gives the following as the text of a speech pronounced by Garibaldi on the occasion. From the style of the discourse, so unlike the general's usual simple and manly oratory, one might almost fancy it was composed for the occasion by Alexandre Dumas:—

"Neapolitans,—This is a great, a happy day! It is great, it is happy because it tightens the bonds of fraternity which exists between Italy and Hungary. There is a solidarity among free peoples, and free Italians can never decline it. No, no! [Here the general was interrupted by cheers from the people.] The Italians free! Yes, they all will soon be free. In exchange for a life wholly devoted to the cause of liberty, to the establishment of our nationality, I ask nothing, I require nothing, but the right of always speaking the truth, and telling it to the strong and the weak. Listen to me, then, generous people of this great metropolis; if I have any claim upon you, listen to my words. Personal ambition has ever been the scourge and ruin of our country. And it is so still. It is personal ambition that has blinded the Pope-King, and led him to oppose this national movement, so great, so noble, so pure. Aye, so pure—and which is without a parallel in the history of the world. It is the Pope King who retards the complete liberation of Italy. He and he alone is the only, the real obstacle. I am a Christian, and am addressing Christians. I love and venerate the religion of Christ, for Christ came into the world to rescue mankind from a slavery for which it was not created."

This extraordinary effusion was received with increased enthusiasm by the mob, which but a few months ago shouted for the Bourbons, and hailed the tyrant Ferdinand as "*nostro assoluto ed adorato Sovrano*."

The *Pays*, in its "latest news," professes to have received some details of the actions fought on the line of [illegible] inst. Their accuracy is very doubtful:—

"In the affair of Oct. 29th the Neapolitans had the advantage; they killed a great many Piedmontese, and took above 1200 prisoners. They lost, however, one of their most distinguished superior officers, the young General Nigri, who was honoured with a splendid funeral at Gaeta. The admirals of the squadrons belonging to powers still represented at Gaeta sent several of their officers to attend the ceremony. In the affair of November 3d the Neapolitans, attacked on the land side by the Piedmontese army and on the sea side by the Piedmontese fleet, which bombarded them in flank, were defeated, and left upwards of 500 of their best men on the field. The Sardinian ships, however, were too close in shore, so that their shot passed at least a yard over the heads of the men. The Neapolitans effected their retreat in good order, taking with them their killed and wounded. From our information it would seem that the victory of the Piedmontese on the 3rd of November has not been attended with the result they expected. They are still encamped at five kilometres (about 3½ miles) from Gaeta, where the Royalists were accumulating their means of defence. It is thought, however, that King Francis will not prolong his resistance. It is probable that the defenders of the place will shrink from the useless effusion of blood, and make up their minds to capitulate. The telegram, according to which a London paper announces that fifteen thousand Neapolitans have laid down their arms on Roman territory, does not affect the state of things at Gaeta. That resolution is explained by the impossibility of providing within the walls of that place daily rations for an army of from 35,000 to 40,000 men."

The admirers of genius will be glad to hear that Mdme. Georges Sand is out of danger.

A carriage accident has nearly deprived the French bar of one of its most eminent members. M. Dufaure, in crossing the yard of the Western Railway station, was struck by the pole of a carriage in the region of the heart. It is hoped that no serious internal injury has been inflicted. M. Dufaure still suffers acute pain, but his physicians affirm that he will be able to plead within a week.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

A letter from Berlin, dated 6th November, in the *Independance Belge*, says:—

The political world here is occupied with an incident of the Warsaw meeting, the signification of which cannot be overlooked. It will be remembered that the Emperor Alexander, before the Conference met, had addressed to the Emperor Napoleon a letter destined to re-assure him on the character of the interview and on its eventual results. That letter was a reply to another letter which the Emperor Alexander had previously received from the Emperor of the French.

The Emperor Napoleon, it seems, wrote a second letter to the Emperor Alexander while the Conference was taking place at Warsaw. He first thanks the Emperor for the pacific assurances he has given him. Then, turning to the affairs of Italy, he is said to have expressed his regret at recent events, which it was not in his power to prevent.

As regards the eventualities of the future, it would result from the Imperial letter that, if Sardinia were attacked France would hold herself bound to defend her; but if, on the contrary, Sardinia should attack Austria, France would abstain from taking part in the struggle, on the condition, however, that Austria should declare that, whatever might be the issue of the war, the Villafranca preliminaries should be respected.

VENETIA.

On the night of the 24th ult., during a thick fog, agents of the National Central Committee posted some hundreds of copies of the following proclamation in different parts of Venice:—

TO OUR BRETHREN OF VENICE.

Brothers! it is a solemn time for Italy. God favours her, and the destinies of our country are in the way of being accomplished. It has been said that Naples is the key of Italy; that key has now fallen into the hands of the hero Garibaldi. Brothers, turn your eyes to the Adriatic Sea. When you shall see displayed afar off the tricolour flag, Garibaldi will be at hand, and will quickly be amongst the sons of Venice. Attend in that case to the words of the committee. From this moment let there be calmness at any cost; banish from your hearts all personal hatred and all bitterness, for every sacrifice ought to be made on the altar of one's country. Link yourselves together around the altar, embrace one another as brothers, in order that the nation may find you united and strong in the day of danger. Then this unanimous cry will re-echo from the Alps to the Guarneo. Long live Italy! Long live Victor Emmanuel! Long live Garibaldi!

NAPLES.

"Our latest advices from Gaeta," says the *Toulonnais*, "represent the Neapolitan army as reduced to about twenty thousand men, good troops, but without officers to command them, and with none but old generals at their head. To fill up the vacancies occasioned by the defection of the subaltern officers, common soldiers have been promoted from the ranks and honoured with the epaulet."

The *Nazione* of Florence states that at Capua 10,500 men and 6 generals have been taken prisoners, and that, besides, the Piedmontese got possession of 290 brass guns, 160 gun-carriages, 20,000 muskets, 10,000 sabres, 80 military waggons, pontoons for a bridge 240 metres in length, 500 horses and mules, a large quantity of stores and amunition, and several thousand articles of clothing.

The *Nationale* publishes a declaration, signed by Poerio, Scialoia, Caracciolo, Massari, Spavento, Pisanelli, Mancini, Boughi, and other martyrs of the Italian cause, that they refuse to receive the aid which the Dictator contemplated affording to those who chiefly suffered from the late Bourbon dynasty out of the six million lire set apart for that purpose. They thank the Dictator for his generous intentions, but state that they should feel themselves degraded were they to accept a pecuniary compensation for their sufferings; that by doing so they should lose all title to the affection of the other provinces which have suffered so long for the national cause; and, lastly, that they wish to follow the noble example repeatedly given by Garibaldi himself, of not wishing compensation for losses suffered in the cause of Italy.

THE VOTING IN THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Nationalities* of Turin publishes several dispatches from Perugia and Ancona, giving an account of the manner in which the voting has been carried on. At the former place the enthusiasm was extreme, and the people *en masse*, proceeded to the polling booths to give their affirmative votes. The country people came in, headed by their mayors and curés, and accompanied by their wives, all dressed out in their holiday attire. At Ancona the same animation and eagerness prevails. The town is completely dressed out in flags and garlands. Out of 10,000 voters inscribed, about 8,000 have come forward, and the ayes are unanimous. As the women and young men cannot vote, they have got up an address of adhesion, that of the females having already received 3,000 signatures. In the province of Viterbo, although occupied by the French, the voting has taken place at the municipal office. At Orvieto a column has been erected surmounted by a figure representing Italy, and ornamented with portraits of the Emperor, the King of Piedmont, Cavour, and Garibaldi. At Cetta della Piave, Pesaro, Urbino, Osimo, Jesie, Recanati, Loreto, Macerata, San Benedeto, Pergola, and Sinigaglia, the same enthusiasm prevailed. The clergy everywhere took a leading part in the proceedings.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

A communication from Vienna in the *Constitutionnel* has the following:—

"Two years ago the Empress Elizabeth, who will next month attain her 23rd year, gave birth to her third child. Since that time she has been attacked with a dry cough, and has fallen away in a manner the more extraordinary, that before she was remarkable for her brilliant freshness of complexion. Although no alarming symptoms have declared themselves, the disease under which she labours made such visible progress that the Archduchess Sophia, her mother-in-law, was induced, during the recent absence of the Emperor at Warsaw, to have a consultation of the most celebrated Austrian physicians, such as Scoda, Oppolzer, and others, whose unanimous advice was that, in order to effectually combat the malady, the Empress should proceed as soon as possible to the milder climate of the Azores, and remain there at least during the Winter. This decision of the faculty was immediately transmitted by telegraph to the Emperor, who, fearing that a greater danger had been concealed from him, remained under a feeling of the greatest anxiety until his return to Vienna, when, becoming tranquillised, he immediately occupied himself with the necessary preparations for her Majesty's voyage. M. Bayer, private secretary of the Empress, immediately left for Southampton, whence he will proceed by the first steampacket to Madeira to prepare apartments for her Majesty, whose departure will take place about the 18th or 20th instant. Her suite will consist of Count Nobili, three ladies of honour, and two physicians, with a suitable number of servants of both sexes. In order to avoid as much as possible the fatigue of a long voyage, particularly at this period of the year when the navigation of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean is rough, it has been decided that her Majesty shall embark at one of the Atlantic ports, and Antwerp, Southampton, and Calais have been talked of, but without any decision being yet come to. As all the Austrian vessels of war are now fitted out for active service, it would require several weeks to prepare one for the Empress and her suite, and she will, therefore, proceed to her destination by an English steam frigate, which the Queen of England has kindly placed at her desposal. The absence of her Majesty will be for at least six months. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Princess Charlotte will arrive at Vienna from Trieste next week, to take leave of the Empress."

WHY THE HUNGARIANS ARE DISSATISFIED.

Count Charles Zay, a distinguished Hungarian nobleman, has thus answered this question in a letter written to a Vienna paper.

Neither the tranquilisation nor the enthusiasm of the Hungarian nation is great,—1. Because very many persons expected a general amnesty, and the promulgation of a provisional Habeas Corpus Act, a palladium of civil liberty which Hungary had during six centuries. 2. Because very many, taking into consideration the text of the Pragmatic Sanction, and the 10th and 12th articles of the law of 1791, fully expected that the Government would restore the constitution as a whole and that there would in future be a "personal union," in the person of the Emperor King, between Austria and Hungary. 3. Because very many hoped that the Diet would again exercise an influence (*Einfluss nehmen*) on the taxation of the inhabitants of the kingdom, on the levy of recruits, and the price of salt. 4. Because very many expected that the Voivodina and Banat would immediately be incorporated with Hungary, and that Croatia and Slavonia would be [illegible] 5. Because very many cannot accustom themselves to the idea of laws relative to Hungary being promulgated before they have passed through the Diet and received the sanction of the King, "as the Diet for nearly 1,000 years has enjoyed the right of legislation in common with the crowned King." 6. Because very many expected the publication of a good provisional law for the Hungarian press. 7. Because very many calculated on the abolition of the tobacco monopoly, and on the substitution of some less onerous imposts. 8. Because very many calculated on the union of Hungary and Transylvania, which was legally sanctioned by the Emperor Ferdinand I. 9. Because very many fear the Austrian codes of laws will be upheld in Hungary, as it is not said in the imperial edicts that they are to be repealed. 10. Because very many expected that the Diet would be convoked, the Palatine elected, and the King crowned during the present year; and were the more desirous that such should be the case, as in the course of the coming year things may take such a turn that the convocation of the Diet and the coronation of the King may be greatly delayed. 11. Because very many hoped and wished that our German and Slavonic brethren might have a general constitution, which would stimulate them to make common cause with the Hungarians in bidding defiance to the monarchy, throne, and dynasty.

THE FRAUDS OF THE AUSTRIAN BANK.

Letters from Vienna refer to the proceedings against M. Von Richter, the principal director of the Vienna Credit Bank.

The Criminal Court of Vienna has forwarded to the leading organs of the Austrian press copies of the indictment which is said to have been framed by the Procurator General (Ober-Staatsanwalt). In substance the indictment, which in print fills 31 folio pages, is as follows:—

1st. That Von Richter, by presents to the late Baron Eynatten induced him to make an improper use of the powers with which he, as deputy of the Commander-in-Chief, was furnished (*zum Missbrauch der Amtsgewalt*). 2nd. That Von Richter did defraud the State and private individuals by the way in which he kept his contracts for the delivery of supplies to the army. 3rd. That Von Richter did defraud the State by charging too high a price for bills of exchange on London, which bills were brought by him in accordance with instructions received from the late Baron Bruck. 4th. That Von Richter did defraud the Credit Bank, of which he was the director, by appropriating to himself the profits arising from the purchase of the above-mentioned bills of exchange. When the public proceedings against Von Richter began yesterday, the counsel for the Crown (Staats Anwalt) announced that the defendant was also charged with having defrauded the Credit Bank of the sum of 145,000fl., and that "to the advantage of the State."

In support of the first count in the indictment, the Prosecutor-General alleged that Von Richter had, on the 15th of July, 1859, purchased 25 Northern Railroad shares, of the value of 45,634fl., and given the same to the Baroness Eynatten for the sum of 20,000fl. Shortly before he committed suicide Baron Eynatten confessed that he had acted very wrongly, and also acknowledged that between the years 1850 and 1859 he had received from Hermann Jung, a purveyor of stores to the army, the sum of 39,000fl. as a *tantieme* (per centage.) The Baron did not say that he had been bribed by Von Richter, but it is to be seen by the books and letters of the latter that he received a present of 26,101fl.

PRUSSIA.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin, in an article on Lord J. Russell's dispatch, says:—

"The courage which Lord J. Russell displays in proclaiming such principles, in spite of the contrary manifestations of all the other great powers, will confirm the English people in conviction that the Government is the champion and protector of liberty in Europe. We, however, will not believe in the sincerity of all these liberal tirades, unless his lordship applies his doctrine of the free will of nations not only to the Roman States and to Naples, but also to the question of Schleswig-Holstein. Why not cite Vattel with respect to that question? We learn from London that Danish diplomacy is agitating anew in order to cause to be recognised by the Cabinets of the Great Powers the rights of Denmark to the Duchy of Schleswig, and that the Cabinet of London, which at one time appeared to support the legitimate rights of Germany against Denmark in that affair, has now adopted the Danish view. This change is ascribed to the ridiculous Macdonald case which has so much irritated the English press. There is, however, reason to believe that the absurd and disgusting irritation of that press was excited in order to afford the Government a pretext for adopting a policy hostile to Prussia and Germany. We know perfectly well the object to which this crusade tends against Prussia, under the liberal banner which the English oligarchy is accustomed to display in such circumstances.

The *New Gazette of Prussia* of Berlin, in an article on the recent meeting at Erforth, in which Protestants and Roman Catholics deliberated in common on the means of checking the revolutionary movement in Italy, complains that some Catholic journals have represented it as a step taken by the Protestants towards a reconciliation with the Roman Church. "We have defended, and we defend still," it says, "the Papal See against revolutionary violence, and against the treason of its own subjects; but we do not do so in any respect from religious motives, and our position towards the Roman Catholic Church remains the same.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg advices, of October 30, mention another vast step in the path of progress. For the first time the Minister of War has published a statistical report in connection with his department. The following are a few of the facts set forth:—

"Before the war in the Crimea, the effective of the Russian army attained the enormous figure of 1,140,000 men, and during that war it was almost doubled! It has since been much reduced, but in 1858 it was nearly 1,000,000, which was at the rate of one soldier for every sixty-two of the population. A further reduction has since been made, and the effective, including officers, is now 850,000. Various measures of reform have also of late been adopted in the army; the abolition of military colonies, the enfranchisement from military service of 378,000 sons of soldiers, who previously were liable to service, an increase in pay, the grant of pensions, the establishment of schools for soldiers, &c. The document shows, too, that in a purely military point of view the army has been greatly improved by the introduction of rifled cannon and muskets, the establishment of musketry schools, &c. Lastly, it makes known a fact of great importance—namely, that no levy of men is to take place for three years to come. After the conclusion of the peace, the Emperor decided, that to recompense the country for the sacrifices it supported, no levy should take place for three years. That delay expired in 1859, and now a fresh exemption for three years has been granted.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 30:—

General Hasford, Governor-general of Western Siberia, is labouring diligently and successfully to extend Russian influence among the savage wandering tribes in Central Asia. Russian engineers have constructed a fortress—have explored the chain of mountains called Altan and Kon-Mainok. Russian troops have traversed these mountains, of which the chain called Tousa is not less than 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. Beyond that chain may be seen the magnificent range of mountains called the Blue Mountains, objects of great interest to the celebrated Humboldt. The Russian General has annexed the vast country of the Kirghese, inhabited by hordes of savages, who paid a heavy tribute to the Khans of Kokhand. The Russian military expedition, aided by the Kirghese, continue to subdue the wandering tribes of the mountains of Altan, who, excited by the inhabitants of the Kohlands, were creating a disturbance in the provinces conquered by the Russians. It is thus that the Emperor Alexander, although occupied in accomplishing so many internal reforms, is carrying civilisation among the savage tribes of Central Asia.

HOLLAND.

A letter from the Hague, of the 5th, says:—

"The examination of the budget is finished, and the committees are successively making their reports, several of which are very remarkable. The report on the first chapter is signed by three ex-Ministers—MM. Van Dosse, de Goltstein, and Fhorbecke. It raises the whole political question, and reproaches the President of the Council with not having justified his accession to power whilst his relations with the chamber, and especially the reception the latter gave to the first acts of the cabinet, sufficiently prove that no accord existed between the Ministry and the Second Chamber. The writers also accuse the ministry of not attaching sufficient importance to the opinions expressed by the majority, and of preaching economy without practising it. Their conclusion, of course, is that the Chamber has no confidence in the Ministry, and ought therefore to refuse voting the budget."

SAXONY.

A despatch from Dresden announces the opening of the session of the Chambers of Saxony by the King in person. In his speech, his Majesty, after stating that the situation of the finances, commerce, and manufactures is favourable, declared that, in consequence of the recent violations of international law which have taken place, all the German Governments ought to unite in defence of legality. His Majesty added that his German confederates entertained the same conviction as himself on this point, and he promised that Saxony should continue to favour, with all her force, the development of German affairs in a federative spirit.

THE JEWS IN DAMASCUS.

The Jews of Damascus have made an appeal for protection to Sir Moses Montefiore, complaining of the bitter enmity of the Christians in that city. In a letter dated Sept. 23rd, they write:—

"We have to inform you that since the commencement of the month of Elul (August) the Christians have been plotting and getting up false and malicious accusations against us; many of us have been thrown into prison, and wrongly accused of having participated in the massacre. The Christians are believed in their statements; when they say 'so and so killed some one,' that person is thereupon immediately brought before the tribunal. Testimony of honourable men among the Turks is not received when they declare that the accused was in their house during the tumult. Even the evidence of Christians is not received when they bear witness to the Jews having been hidden with themselves, and not having parted with each other during the whole time of the outbreak. Even should the accused himself testify anything in favour of an accused Israelite, it is not attended to."

On the 24th of October Mr. Hammond writes to Sir M. Montefiore, stating on behalf of Lord John Russell, that

Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed by telegraph to take immediate steps for the protection of the Jews, and that written instructions to the same effect will be sent to Sir Henry Bulwer, as well as to her Majesty's consular agents at Beyrout and [illegible]

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY AND IRISH VETERINARY INSTITUTION.

Having shown in former numbers of the *Gazette*, from indisputable authority, that the establishment of a veterinary institution for Ireland devolves on the Royal Dublin Society, and as that important body has taken the matter up energetically, as may be observed by the report of their proceedings in our last impression, we would briefly recapitulate the principal points connected with this subject:—

1. The society has had parliamentary sanction for its establishment (see Act, 1800, an extract from which was given in the *Gazette* of October 20).

2. It has the implied sanction of Government for the re-appointment of a professor of veterinary surgery. (See Dr. Lyon's Playfair's report, in the proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society for 1858.)

3. It has an ample educational staff, besides, in other and collateral subjects.

4. It has a completely organised laboratory for instruction in chemistry.

5. In its agricultural museum it has an extensive and, in some respects, unique collection of hippo-pathology, made by Mr. Peile, the former professor of veterinary surgery.

6. It has full power under its charter to appoint a board of examiners, and to issue diplomas in veterinary surgery to qualified persons, similar to the certificates of merit which the society now awards.

7. If assisted with public funds, it can undertake the establishment of an infirmary for the diseases of domestic animals, with dissecting rooms attached.

8. It possesses the great advantage of being a national society, which can act without affiliation to a central institution in London. It is not, therefore, a centralizing, but an Irish national scheme.

Having thus shown that it is the duty and the interest of the society to make every possible exertion to accomplish this desirable object, we would now suggest that, from its great popularity, its perfect organisation, and the admirable and efficient staff it possesses, both honorary and paid, it but requires the pecuniary aid of the country to out carry the project in the most efficient manner and in the shortest time. When we reflect that pecuniary aid flowed in so rapidly in the erection of the new agricultural hall, we cannot for a moment imagine it would be withheld in the establishment of such a paramount object, if need be; but we are impressed with the hope that this would not be necessary to any great amount, as the society has a strong claim on the Government for a liberal grant for the purpose: for by the act referred to (the first Imperial Parliament which was held after the Union), the sums granted amounted to £15,500, and be it remembered that this was in continuation of the grants made by the Irish Parliament. The successive Governments, instead of increasing the grant, have reduced the amount from time to time, till it now amounts to but £6,000—a sum immeasurably below that, in aid of members' subscriptions, which would be necessary for the proper extension of the several objects its charter embraces. We would hope, therefore, by proper exertion and the united voice of our Irish members that the Imperial treasury would be induced to consider the justice of the case, and grant or restore the necessary supplies.

In reference to this part of our subject, we would here remind our readers that, in the infancy of the Royal Veterinary College of London, and recently in the establishment of the new Veterinary College of Edinburgh, grants of money to a large amount have been voted. It is, therefore, certain that on a proper representation to Parliament, similar assistance could be obtained; but, be it remembered, only to a *chartered* society; and we have to remark that the Royal Agricultural Society of England grants the Royal Veterinary College of London £200 per annum; and we think that the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland could not allocate a portion of their funds to a more useful object; so that, by the united exertions of so many parties, both public and private, who have a direct interest in the establishment of an Irish veterinary institution, it would not be long till it would be in a fair way of being effected, if we could only persuade them to make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."

Since the project has been mooted, various parties, for some time past, have expressed a doubt of a sufficient body of educated men being found to adopt the veterinary art as a profession; to which we have replied, that there were then, and there are now numbers of highly educated young men, who have, at great private expense, adopted the medical profession, and having only a very limited practice, would be but too glad to bring their profound education and medical and surgical skill to bear on the veterinary art, if encouragement were given to them. Some would say that this would be a lowering of their position; but we say that it would open a most honourable career to many, particularly in the army, both at home and abroad; and a gentleman would always be respected in any situation.—*Farmers' Gazette.*

The Explosion on Board the Tonning.—The wounded men lying at Yarmouth are going on favourably, and even a more satisfactory report is made to-day of Yunker Aintz, the Dutch cattle-man, whose life has been despaired of. Much sympathy has attached to the fate of a lad who disappeared at the time of the explosion, and whom Captain Rivers had taken up as a passenger. The name of this youth, who was from 15 to 16 years of age, is not known; but he stated to Captain Rivers that he was going to Liverpool, where he had an uncle, a butcher, living at some such place as Beverley, Bentley, or Beverton-hill—the captain is not certain which.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Saturday.

The Lord Chancellor sat at eleven o'clock and disposed of some motions.

On the motion of Mr. Hamilton, a master extraordinary was appointed for the town of Ballyshannon.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT.

[Before the Lord Chancellor and the Justice of Appeal.]

Trinity College Leasing Act v. Loughrane.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was argued before them the previous day. The case originally came before his honour the Master of the Rolls, to have a reference to the Master to ascertain whether Mr. William Jones Armstrong had, according to the productions of the Trinity College, Dublin, Leasing Act, 1851, obtained a grant in perpetuity from the College, of certain lands and premises, situated at Derryhaugh, in the county of Armagh, and whether the Belfast Banking Company were entitled to any, and to what part of the lands and premises. The original grant of the lands of Derryhaugh, containg 40 acres, was made by Robert Maxwell to John Smith, with a "toties quoties" covenant of renewal, on the payment of a renewal fine of half a year's rent. In 1811 John Maxwell executed a renewal to Edward Smith and Mathew Johnston, who became entitled to the land in equal moities; and in Jan. 1813, Johnston assigned his interest, to Nicholas Little and James Johnston, in trust for his seven sons. Afterwards one of the sons also named Mathew, had vested in him by deed the interest of his three brothers. The moiety of Edward Smith became vested in another party. In November, 1831, a renewal was executed to Edward Loughrane, the respondent, and Michael Little, and James Johnstone, the trustees under the deed of 1813. The two latter persons are dead, and the respondent's renewal expired in 1851, since which time there has been no other renewal. In August 1841, Mathew Johnston executed a mortgage of the deeds to four trustees, representing the Belfast Banking Company, two of whom have since died, and the other became joint petitioners. The respondent, who derives under Trinity College, was applied to by the bank in 1851 for a sub-perpetuity lease, in pursuance of the act of Parliament, but it was refused on the ground that there had been breaches of covenant in some of the early renewals barring the rights of the petitioners. The Master of the Rolls made a decree in favour of the petitioners, with costs, from which the present appeal was brought.

Their Lordships confirmed the decision of the court below.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, with Messrs. Ormsby, Q.C., and Frazer, were counsel for the appellant; and Mr. Serjeant Lawson, with Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and Jackson, for the respondent.

Newton v. Newton.

Their Lordships also delivered judgment in this case which was argued before them some days ago. It was an appeal from the judgment of Judge Keatinge, in the Probate Court, by which he directed certain issues to be tried by a jury. The appellant, Mr. P. J. Newton, was the heir-at-law of the testator, and contended that deceased died intestate, and that probate should therefore be refused to the will propounded by the respondents, without having any questions submitted to a jury.

Their lordships decided that the judgement in the Probate Court should be affirmed.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson, with Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., Clark, Q.C., and C. Shaw, appeared for the appellant, and Messrs. Ball, Q.C., Battersby, Q.C., Lloyd, Q.C., J. E. Walshe, Q.C., Chatterton, Q.C., E. Johnson, Litton, and Byrne, for various parties.

Power, appellant; Reeves, respondent.

This was an appeal from an order of Judge Dobbs, which directed a re-sale of the appellant's property, situate in the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Tipperary. It appeared that on the 3rd of May last, the property of the appellant was set up in ten lots, for sale, in the Landed Estates Court. Mr. Waldron, the solicitor of the appellant, purchased lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, for £25,845, in trust for appellant, and lots 3, 4, 7, were sold to other parties. The remaining two lots were adjourned. When Mr. Waldron came to sign the "book," he declared the name of the party for whom he was trustee. The solicitor having the carriage of the sale objected to the purchase of the appellant, on the ground that, being the owner, he could not have bid, either by himself or through another, for his own property, without the special leave of the court. Judge Dobbs, on this ground, set the sale to the appellant aside, and relieved the purchasers of the other lots from their purchase. The appellant protested against this order; but, notwithstanding, the judge made an order for re-sale, on the 31st of May. It was against this order that the appeal was brought.

The Chancellor inquired if conveyances had been executed to the parties who had purchased at the re-sale.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, who appeared for the appellant, replied that they had been executed to all the purchasers except to the purchaser of lot 3.

The Chancellor said that in that case they could not interfere.

Serjeant Sullivan said the court could declare the order of the judge wrong, and leave the appellant to proceed against the purchasers by petition, as he would be able to fix them with notice of the invalidity of the order, setting aside the sale to him.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., who appeared for Mr. Reeves, the petitioner in the Landed Estates Court, said that the appellant had been served with a notice after the sale on the 3rd of May, informing him of the determination of the judge to resell on the 31st, and that he was at liberty, if he brought in the amount of his purchase money, to make an application with respect to the sale, in the interm that he thought fit. He did not, however, lodge the money.

Serjeant Sullivan said the appellant could not lodge the money from the want of a certificate.

The Chancellor said he might have applied to the judge, and obtained a special certificate under the circumstances. He perceived that the respondent, in his answer, charged that the bidding on the part of the petitioner was not *bona fide*.

Serjeant Sullivan protested against his client being held responsible for the unverified statements which were stuffed contrary to the general practice, into the answer of the respondent.

The Chancellor observed that they should regard the resale of the 31st of May, as having been acquiesced in by the appellant. They should, therefore, dismiss the appeal.

ROLLS COURT—Saturday.

BUSINESS OF THE COURT.

His Honour sat at 11, but rose before 12 o'clock, there being no appearance on behalf of the parties in three of the causes entered on his list. His Honour said he would not re-instate these cases, and that it was most inconvenient to himself, as well as to the business and the suitors of the court generally, that none of the parties, or those representing them, should be in attendance. If the cases had been settled, he considered it was but common courtesy to intimate the fact to the court, in order that the business might proceed regularly. His honour then took up the only remaining case of

Howard v. Hamilton.

This was an appeal from the order of Master Litton, which was to the effect that Mr. Robert Kane, a London solicitor, had a lien in the form of an equitable mortgage upon the assets of Mr. R. B. Howard, a young man (to administer whose assets the suit had been instituted), for the sum of £350. In consequence of embarrassments with which Mr. Howard met, he was obliged to procure assistance from Jews and other money lenders. A suggestion had been made that his father should make an apportionment for £4,000, not to be payable until after his death, and an arrangement was made that the Earl of Wicklow should advance £2,000 for the purchase of the reversionary interest, in order that Mr. Howard might become possessed of the money and discharge all his debts. Mr. Howard's relatives, however, refused to allow the advance to be made, except on condition of their obtaining a discharge from Mr. Kane, (the solicitor) and of his accepting £1,200 to liquidate all demands. Mr. Kane, on the 16th of May, 1854, gave a full discharge of the several judgments, and securities; and the amount £350 involved in the question of the present appeal, was included in this receipt. The sum of £1,250 was handed to Mr. Kane, in cash, and the relatives of Mr. Howard were admittedly made believe that every liability had been liquidated, while, at the same time, a secret agreement was entered into between him (Kane) and Mr. Howard, by which the former claimed the equitable mortgage for the £350 to be enforced against the small remnants of his (Howard's) assets. This lien was now brought forward, although satisfaction (it was alleged) had been marked by Mr. Kane upon all the judgments, and he had represented every demand as paid. His account claimed £1,650, which amount was made up by bills and notes passed to Jews by young Howard. There was a bill for £200 bought for £50; one for £29, bought for £30, and costs were set down at £200, which it (was alleged) should have been £137. When before the Master, Mr. Kane had to admit that he had not given full value for the securities.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan (with whom was Mr. May) moved the appeal, and submitted that under the circumstances detailed above, the order of the Master deciding in favour of Mr. Kane's lien should be reversed.

The order was supported by Mr. Sherlock, Q.C., who said that Mr. Kane had not filed, nor had he been advised to file, a cause petition. There was one strong fact in the case, no matter what might be said of his client's audacity—viz., that he had obtained the order of the Master.

His Honour said he would make an order rescinding that of the Master, as it appeared that no cause petition had been filed by Mr. Kane, in pursuance of the liberty given; nor had he asked for additional time to do so. It was also ordered that the solicitor of Mr. Howard (Mr. Bolden), who had brought the appeal, should have the costs of the motion out of the funds. He (Master of the Rolls) had added the words, in relation to Mr. Kane's not having required additional time, in order that he might have a little further time to file a cause petition, and enforce the claim set up by him, if so advised.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Saturday.

(Before the Full Court).

The Clerk of the Crown having laid before the court the schedule of presentments filed in this court by the Corporation of Dublin, pursuant to the 12th and 13th Vic. cap. 97, section 43.

"It is ordered that same be taken into consideration on Monday, the 19th November instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Nisi Prius Court, Four Courts, Dublin, and that this order be transmitted to the Town Clerk of said Corporation.

In the matter of John Connell.

In this case Mr. Sidney applied for a writ of *certiorari*, to remove into the Court of Queen's Bench a conviction had against John Connell, a publican, carrying on business at Balbriggan. The motion was grounded on an affidavit, made by O'Connell, who stated that he is a publican, residing at Balbriggan, and that he had residing in his house a quarter master of the 7th Fusiliers, with two children and a young lady, who was stated to be a governess. The quarter master wished to leave Balbriggan, and as alleged by O'Connell in his affidavit, he wanted to leave the governess and the two children behind him, and offered to pay a sum of £50 for the support of the young lady and the two children. Connell refused to do so, and he alleged that immediately after his refusal a complaint was made to the magistrates sitting at petty sessions that Connell had committed an assault on one of the children of the quarter master. The magistrates accordingly issued a warrant for his apprehension, and he was arrested by a constable. On the 3rd July, the magistrates at petty sessions investigated the case. The governess produced the child, aged 11 years, on whom the assault was alleged to have been committed. The child stated the nature of the assault, and the complaint was read out to the defendant, who had not the advantage of legal assistance. He wished to have it sent for trial, but the magistrates treated the case as a common assault, and summarily delt with the accused. The magistrates considered he was guilty of the alleged offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six weeks with hard labour. Upon the 10th of October he applied for a renewal of his publican's licence, when he was informed that the licence had been forfeited, as he had been convicted of an indictable offence. He then had recourse to legal advice, the result of which was the present motion. Mr. Sidney contended the magistrates had no jurisdiction to deal summarily with the case, consequently that the conviction was illegal, and that he was entitled to a writ of *certiorari* for the purpose of having the conviction brought into court and quashed.

The court granted a conditional order.

The Queen v. James Nolan.

Mr. J. A. Curran applied that the prisoner James Nolan should be admitted to bail. He was in custody in Naas Jail, on a charge of manslaughter, in company with some other parties who had been bailed by the magistrates, but the [illegible] the county, conceiving he had no jurisdiction, refused to admit Nolan to bail. Notice of the present motion had been served on the coroner, and a letter had been received from the Crown Solicitor consenting that the prisoner should be allowed out to appear to stand his trial, on his entering into recognisance, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each.

Their Lordships granted the application.

Murphy v. Daly.

This case had been tried before the Lord Chief Justice and was an action for breach of covenant in reference to certain lands. It appeared the defendant, Daly was lessee in a lease executed by Master Murphy, which contained a covenant against treating the lands in an unhusband-like manner, and against converting into arable land what had been ancient pasturage. It was the ploughing and breaking up of ancient meadow by the defendant which was the alleged breach of covenant. The Lord Chief Justice at the trial directed a verdict for the defendant on the ground that there was no evidence to show that the land broken up had been ancient meadow anterior to the last twenty years. Therefore, that the defendant had not committed any waste in ploughing it. His Lordship reserved leave to reply to the full court, to change the verdict into one for the plaintiff on the question of law which was involved—namely, whether the lang in question, not having been broken up for the last twenty years, was ancient meadow. The case had been elaborately argued at bar last term, and stood for judgment.

Mr. Justice Hayes delivered a lengthy judgment, differing in opinion with the other members of the court. He was of opinion that the verdict had, by the direction of the Chief Justice, was had in point of law, and that a new trial should be granted, on the ground that the defendant had been guilty of a violation of the covenant, in breaking up, and converting into arable land what was ancient pasture.

The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice O'Brien held a different opinion, and the verdict was upheld.

The Queen at the relation of W. G. Patterson, v. W. & A. Gowing.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Gowing, coroner for the King's County, moved that a conditional order, obtained in April last, by the relator, Mr. Patterson, should be set aside with costs. The conditional order, which was obtained at the instance of Mr. Patterson, was in the nature of a *quo warranto* against Mr. Gowing, to compel him to show by what authority he held the office of coroner for the King's County, inasmuch as he failed to deliver to the sheriff a statement of the necessary qualifications to hold the office. The 9th and 10th Vic. chap. 37, specified the qualifications necessary for a person to entitle him to fill the office of coroner. It required that he should be possessed of an estate or inheritance of a clear annual value of £50, or a freehold estate of a clear amount of £100. The election for the office took place on 18th of February, 1860, and Mr. Gowing had 955 votes, and the relator 880. Mr. Patterson then filed affidavits, alleging that Mr. Gowing's was not possessed of the necessary qualifications to entitle him to fill the office. No question arose as to the validity of the election, and the only question for the court on the affidavits was the annual value of Mr. Gowing's estate. He was possessed of an estate, under a lease for two lives, containing 291 acres, subject to a yearly rent of £289 18s 10d. The lands had been leased by Mr. Baron Greene, at 15s an acre, to Mr. Gowing's father, and, at that time, a fine was paid by him to Baron Greene of £2,500. Since that time he had laid out £1,000 in building a house upon the estate. The lands had been since devised to Mr. Gowing, who swears he has a clear profit of £450. The matter had been since abandoned, apparently by the relator, as he did not appear. Under the circumstances counsel submitted the conditional order should be discharged with costs.

The Court granted the motion.

John M'Areavy v. John Hannan.

Mr. D. Andrews, with whom was Mr. Charles Andrews, Q.C., applied for a conditional order for an attachment against the defendant, Mr. James John Hannan, for contempt of court, in having given evasive and insufficient answers to interrogatories directed to be exhibited to him in reference to the nature of his tenancy of a house in Cromac-street, Belfast. The action had been brought to recover the rent of certain houses in Cromac-street. The property had been in possession of a man named M'Auley, who was dead. A receiver was appointed over the property, and the receiving master directed that proceedings should be taken against the tenants for the recovery of rent which was due. The defendant, Hannan, was one of the tenants, and it was alleged that every step was taken to make him give information with respect to his tenancy, but he remained impassive. Interrogatories were directed to be administered to him, to which, it was alleged, he gave evasive and insufficient answers. The present application was accordingly made.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Hamill, opposed the application.

The Court refused an attachment, but directed the defendant to answer the interrogatories within a fortnight after being exhibited to him, as the answers he had already given were defective.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Saturday.

(Before the Full Court.)

IMPORTANT TO THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

M'Clure and Company v. the Lancashire Insurance Company.

This case came before the court upon the following state of facts, which, by the consent of the parties, were embodied in a special verdict. The plaintiffs were linen merchants, carrying on business in Corporation-street, Belfast, and they had effected with the defendants two policies of insurance for £2,000 and £1,000 in the years 1853-54. The premiums were regularly paid to the year 1859. There was a clause in the policies by which the plaintiffs were authorised, provided they obtained the permission of the defendants endorsed on the back of the policies, to remove their goods to an other warehouse. In December, 1858, the premises of the plaintiffs in Corporation-street were undergoing repair, in consequence of which they removed their goods to another warehouse, rear of Victoria Buildings. In June, '29, the premises in Corporation-street were ready for the reception of the plaintiff's goods, and on the 29th and 30th, they had removed from Victoria Buildings goods to the value of £4,000. On the 1st of July, while there were at the Victoria Buildings, goods to the value of £8,000, the plaintiffs in pursuance to the provision contained in the policies [illegible] removal of the goods to Corporation-street, but before this was effected, and on the night of the 1st of July, a fire broke out in the warehouse at Victoria Buildings, by which £6,000 worth of goods were destroyed and damaged. The defendants denied their liability to pay the insurances, on the ground that once they had given permission to the plaintiffs to remove their goods from the warehouse at Victoria Buildings to Corporation-street their risk was also transferred to the same premises.

The case has been but partly argued.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., Law, Q.C., and Faulkner; for the defendants—The Solicitor-General, Dr. Andrews, Q.C., and Mr. M'Mahon.

Manchester and Sheffield Railway v. L'Estrange.

Mr. R. Armstrong, Q.C., with Mr. E. Johnson, moved on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the attorney of the defendant be ordered to lodge in court to the credit of this cause £190, which had been levied off the plaintiffs in an action in which they were defendants, and the present defendant was plaintiff.

The facts were peculiar: The company brought an action in this court against the defendant for the carriage of cattle, and obtained a verdict subject to some points, and there was an order made that execution should not issue until the 10th of November; meantime, the defendant brought an action against the company for negligence, which was tried at Nenagh at the last assizes, and he obtained a verdict, and no stay having been put upon the *postea*, he issued out execution and levied the amount, which was paid by Mr. Dobbin, as solicitor for the company. Counsel contended that this execution should not have issued, and should have been suspended until the result of the trial in this court had been determined, and that the whole sum levied should be brought in.

The Chief Justice—Has not the attorney a lien for his costs on the sum he has levied, and yet you ask that all should be brought in?

The Solicitor-General, with whom were Messrs. Harris, Q.C., and O'Driscol (for the defendant L'Estrange), said that the attorney was quite willing to abide the order of the court, and bring in the amount of the damages, which was £60; but, in fact, a garnishee order had been this very day obtained in the Court of Queen's Bench against this residue. There was no objection, however, on the part of the respectable gentleman who was attorney for the defendant to bring in this sum of £60. The notice, however, asked for the entire sum, not having regard to the lien for the costs.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—That is a fair proposition. We shall be satisfied with having £60 brought in within a week; no doubt the notice did ask for too much.

Court—Let the order be in that form. No costs of this motion.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Saturday.

[Before the Lord Chief Baron and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes.]

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Armstrong v. The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath.

This was an action, as our readers may remember, originally brought by the plaintiff, a surveyor, and now followed up by his executors (he himself having died since the institution of the proceedings) to recover the sum of £1,280 from the defendant for work and labour done in the preparation of two maps of the earl's property in the Liberties of Dublin. The case was heard before Baron Fitzgerald, who directed a verdict for the defendant, being of opinion that the plaintiff's claim was barred by the operation of the Statute of Limitations. On behalf of the plaintiff, counsel sought for liberty to amend the pleadings, which set forth that the action was for "work and labour done," and "a delivery to and acceptance by the defendant of the maps," which constituted the said work. The amendment applied for was to admit into these pleadings the fact of a part delivery to the late earl, and a part delivery to the present nobleman, his son Baron Fitzgerald held that the statute operated from the moment the letter in the case was written by Mr. Armstrong to the late earl, and the account was furnished, and that this transaction brought the contract to a termination, and he (Baron Fitzgerald) therefore refused to allow the amendment. Subsequently, the plaintiff obtained a conditional order for a new trial, and counsel (Messrs. Macdonogh, Q.C., and Barlow) for the defendant, now appeared to show cause against this order being made absolute. The question involved in the argument was, whether the learned judge below should or should not have allowed the amendment, the cause of action (as urged by counsel for the plaintiff) being a continuing cause, and determinable only on the delivery of certain portions of the work. It was contended that, as the "complete delivery" had not taken place, therefore the Statute of Limitations did not operate. The court below was of opinion that by allowing the amendment it would be permitting the introduction of a matter that had never been in controversy at the trial;—viz., whether the cause of action had arisen in the lifetime of the earl, it having been dealt with by the plaintiff as complete, by his demanding payment on several occasions previously to his demise. On the part of the defendant it was contended that before the delivery of the work the course was complete, and the learned judge had acted rightly refusing to allow the amendment, on the ground that the claim of the plaintiff was barred by the statute.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., was occupied nearly the entire day in arguing the case on the part of the plaintiff. At the close of his observations—

Mr. Fraser, on the same side, rose to address their lordships, and remarked that the difficulty he felt in this case was in standing between Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Macdonogh, two gentlemen so remarkable for their forensic eloquence. (A laugh.) The one had already attained to the zenith of his fame in that wide sphere, where his genius was fully appreciated, and the other had but recently been introduced into the domain where his talents were yet to find free scope, and his ingenuity to surprise the wights of England to admiration. (Laughter in which their lordships joined heartily.) Between two such illustrious Statesmen it was difficult for him (Mr. Fraser) to avoid feeling a little embarrassed—(renewed laughter)—and it was yet more difficult for him to add anything which could increase the force of Mr. Whiteside's exhaustive address.

The Chief Baron—It was a most able argument, indeed.

Mr. Macdonogh—No doubt it was.

Mr. Fraser then proceeded to call the attention of their lordships to some of the figures in the case.

PROBATE COURT—Saturday.

[Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge.]

In the matter of the goods of Kingsmill Pennefather

Dr. Miller, on the part of Mrs. Pennef[illegible] she should be appoint[illegible] minor her [illegible] granted should be called in and cancelled. The motion was grounded upon an affidavit, and the petition, which were regularly lodged. The facts of the case were briefly these—Mr. Pennefather died in Australia on or about the 7th May, 1858; but he made a will, and appointed his two brothers executors, and in the will he made his son, Charles Pennefather, the minor in question, sole residuary legatee. The testator left surviving him his widow and several children by his former marriage, as well as three children by his last marriage, of whom the minor was one. The personal property conveyed by the testator consisted of arrears of rent, and about £1,000, which, together, made about £1,400. The petition stated that letters of administration had been granted upon the 3rd September, 1858, to Elizabeth Pennefather, one of the daughters by the first marriage, and the object of the present application, was to recall these letters, the will bearing date in 1850, and which was attested by two solicitors, being ready to be produced and proved.

His Lordship inquired whether they had applied to the parties upon the subject?

Dr. Miller said they had, and that they had received two or three letters from the opposite solicitor, who undertook to lodge the letters of administration in court, but it had never been done, although the parties were bound to do so, inasmuch as the condition upon which letters of administration are granted is this, that if the will be forthcoming, they will be lodged.

His Lordship—It strikes me that you are about to bring the parties into a suit which may be quite unnecessary.

Dr. Miller—We have endeavoured, my lord, to get up the letters of administration to have them cancelled, and we were in hopes that the parties would come in and do so. We repeatedly told them that unless they did so, we should institute a suit to compel them.

His Lordship then said he thought the application ought to have been made before, and that the parties had slept upon their rights a long time: He would, however, grant the application, and direct an order entering the affidavit and petition.

Lannan v. Deegan.

Dr. Townsend said that on that day week he applied to have this case set down for trial in the after sittings, before his lordship and a common jury. The question of the legitimacy of Ellen Lannan had been raised, and his lordship had ordered the case to stand over until that day. He had now to renew his application in the original terms of the notice—viz., that the case be set down for trial, and that two issues, the validity of the will and the legitimacy of the plaintiff, be determined at the trial. There had been a promise mooted, but he believed that it would not be proceeded with.

His Lordship—But suppose the illegitimacy of this party established, then she has no rights? I apprehend that the question must be determined first.

The Solicitor on the other side stated that there were two solicitors that day in Kilkenny striving to arrange the matter, and that it was quite likely to be arranged without further proceedings in court.

His Lordship—Well, in that case, let it stand over until Tuesday next.

Dr. Townsend then inquired as to whether the court would make any order in regard to the costs of the application? when

His Lordship replied that as the case appeared to be near a settlement he would not make any order.

Donnell v. Rossborough.

Mr Carson, on the part of the plaintiff, said that on a previous day he had moved the court that this case be set down for trial before his lordship and a common jury in the after sittings. His lordship had deferred making an order on that occasion on the ground that there were several interested parties not yet before the court. John Cather, the testator, died on the 8th August last, and at the time of his death left surviving him his daughter, Mrs Donnell, wife of the plaintiff, and five children of a deceased daughter. The wife of the plaintiff was not before the court, and he (Mr. Carson) had now to ask the court that under the 56th rule she should be made a co-plaintiff also that a citation be served upon her, requiring her to be bound by the proceedings.

Mr. M'Causland, Q.C., appeared upon the other side.

His Lordship then requested Mr. Carson to hand in the names of the several interested parties referred to, and ordered that citation should be served upon them.

Tooker v. Maguire.

This case stood over from a former day, on which the question of costs was argued. The plaintiff was mother, and the defendant daughter, of the deceased. The defendant had lodged a will in which she was made sole legatee; but it subsequently appeared that she had signed her name to the will after the signature of the two attesting witnesses, thereby depriving herself of the legacy. Afterwards, however, she cut her name off the will. The case was adjourned to this day, to allow an affidavit to be filed in regard to the cutting off of the name and the circumstances connected therewith. Mr. Driscoll, solicitor for defendant, handed in an affidavit detailing the circumstances, and in which she admitted that she did act as alleged.

His Lordship said that he had acted very improperly, and his order would be that she should pay all the costs of the suit, and with as much costs of the matter as were incurred by reason of her cutting her name off the will.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The Right Honourable the Recorder held a special court on Saturday, for the purpose of revising the jury list, when several names were erased from it, owing to the [illegible] of the parties. The public would do well to recollect that it is only on occasions like the present applications to be further dispensed with as jurors are attended to, and that if they do not attend upon the day appointed for the revision of the jury list, they will certainly have to remain on it for another year.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—Saturday.

Marcella Kinsella, of Cork-street, was brought up on remand, she having been allowed out on her husband's bail, charged with the unlawful possession of a valuable silk umbrella, which she offered for pawn in an office on the Coombe, on the 3rd inst., and of which she failed to give a satisfactory account. The case was again remanded, and the umbrella ordered to be detained by the police, so as to afford the owner an opportunity to claim it, in case it had been stolen.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—Saturday.

Rosanna Coyne was charged by Anne Fraser, of Great Britain-street, with stealing a trunk, containing a £1 note, and several articles of wearing apparel, upon the [illegible] The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

Two boys, named Patrick Gibbon and Thomas M'Mahon were brought up on remand, charged with stealing two deal boards, the property of Mr. Michael Higgins, of Great [illegible] street.—The prisoners were sent for trial at the city sessions.

Mary Byrne was brought up on remand, charged with stealing a piece of calico, the property of Messrs. Hayden and Co., haberdashers, North King-street.—She was sent for trial at the city sessions.

Mary M'Manus and Mary Eccles, charged with stealing several articles from the house of the Hon. Mrs. Howard, Eccles-street, were brought up at this office to-day again and committed for trial before the Recorder.

Thomas Byrne was brought up in custody of the police, charged by Samuel Tucker, captain, and William Cornish, mate of the schooner, "Mercy Jane, lying at the Custom-house quay, with going on board that vessel for the purpose of committing a felony, on Friday night. The captain stated that he and the mate left the vessel between 7 and 8 o'clock, leaving one man on board in the forepart of the schooner, who subsequently went asleep. On returning to the vessel about ten o'clock they found the prisoner in the cabin, the door of which had been broken in. As soon as he and the mate entered the cabin, the prisoner attempted to effect his escape by endeavouring to get through the sky light, and which he could reach by standing upon the table in the cabin. When arrested, the prisoner gave witness a great blow on the [illegible]

Wm. Cornish, the mate, deposed that he had been in the company of the captain from the time they had left the schooner until their return. He had taken the key of the cabin door in his pocket, and was quite certain that he had closed the skylight in the usual way, making it as secure as he thought was necessary. There were several articles of value in the cabin at the time. Among the rest, the captain's watch and the instruments connected with the navigation of the vessel.—The prisoner was remanded.

Thomas Carter and Abson Musgrave were brought up in custody of Police-constable 151 D, charged with being found concealed upon the premises No. 14, North King-street, at three o'clock on Saturday morning. Immediately before their arrest, the constable found the shutters of two adjoining shop windows forcibly taken down. He at once alarmed the inmates of these houses, and then took the prisoners into custody.—They were remanded.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have been used freely by millions of human beings, of both sexes, and all ages, in every part of the world, and while the public press has teemed with authenticated cases of extraordinary cures in a vast variety of diseases (such as indigestion, scorbutic eruptions, and liver complaints), there is not on public record a single case in which their use has been attended with a bad effect. None when using Holloway's Ointment and Pills need suffer the hope of cure to be counter-balanced by the fear of injury. They are peculiarly mild in their operation, and yet they never fail to give immediate relief, and sooner or later to effect a complete and permanent cure.

BIRTHS.

Abbott—November 10, the wife of the Rev. T. K. Abbott, F.T.C.D., of a daughter.

Bellairs—November 4, at Portobello, near Edinburgh, the wife of George Bellairs, Esq., Crown Receiver, of a son.

Cockburn—November 5, at Downton, Radnorshire, the wife of Sir Edward Cockburn, Bart., of a daughter.

De [illegible]—October 30, at Rome, the Baroness Rosalie de [illegible], only surviving daughter of Colonel Sir William Davison, of a son.

Esmonde—November 10, at 53, Wellington-road, the wife of Major Esmonde of a daughter.

Gaitskell—November 7, at 7, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, the wife of Major G. Gaitskell, H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Barrett and Crawford—Nov. 7, at Westham Church, by Rev. R. Williams, Charlotte, only surviving child of Richard Crawford, Esq., late of Hardwick-street, Dublin, granddaughter to William Crawford, Esq., late Head Police Magistrate for the City of Dublin, also to Dr. John Roche, 13th Light Dragoons, niece to Major C. B. Roche, Colchester Camp, England, to Edward, third son of Samuel Barrett, Esq., Devonshire, England.

Garrard and Stevenson—On the 8th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. H. J. Swale, Chaplain to the Embassy, Marcus Louis, only son of James Lund Garrard, Esq., late of Lemberham, in the county of Kent, but now of Nice, to Sidney Augusta, eldest daughter of Joseph Gutteridge Stevenson, Esq., of Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.

DEATHS.

Barton—November 8, aged 53 years, at Brighton, Hugh Barton, Esq., youngest son of the late Hugh Barton, Esq., of Straffan, county Kildare.

Dressing—At Dover, on the 8th instant, Rosa Isabella Douglas, the beloved wife of Captain Dressing, and only daughter of Major Hartman, late of the 9th Regiment.

Day—Mrs. Susanna Day, aged 64 years, wife of Sergeant Michael William Day, formerly of Chapelizod, Dublin, died [illegible] on Sunday, November 11, 1860, at the residence of her only child, Mr. James Day, 39, Jervis-street, Dublin.

Spain—November 9, at her residence, 37, Carlton-terrace, [illegible], Mrs. Anna Maria Spain, deeply and deservedly regretted by a sorrowing family and a large circle of friends.—R.I.P. Her mortal remains will be removed to her last resting place, [illegible] on this (Monday) morning at 9 o'clock.

Wildbore—At Trinity College, Perthshire, of dropsy, after [illegible] aged 12 years and 2 months, much loved by his relatives and companions, Alfred Hemsley, younger son of the late Rev. [illegible] Wildbore, of the Old Manor-house, Filtown-on-the-hill, [illegible]tershire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Maria, [illegible] sleepers and lathwood; Cassandra, Dantzic, sleepers and lathwood; Maria Bartlett, general cargo; Mary Ann, Runcorn, salt; [illegible] Liverpool, goods, Mersey, Carnarvon, slates; Mary Ann, [illegible] potatoes; Star, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, Liverpool, goods; [illegible] Duke, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; [illegible] William, Liverpool, goods—7 colliers.

Sailed—Favourite, Drogheda, goods; Leven, Liverpool, [illegible] Liverpool, goods; Foyle, London, goods; Duchess of [illegible] Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Success, [illegible] Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Royal William, [illegible]

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Nov. 12.

Morning, 10h 0m. | Evening, 10h [illegible]

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[illegible] at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, [illegible] Street, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and [illegible] for the Proprietor, Lawrence E. Knox, Esq., by [illegible] Town—Saturday, November [illegible]